





# UNCLE SAM AND J. BULL

Henry Watterson to the  
British.

## AN IMPORTANT ARTICLE

The Kentucky Editor Discusses the  
Canal and the Amended Hay-  
Pauncefote Treaty.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: An article, written by Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal on "The Relations of the United States and England," is attracting much attention here. It is considered an adroit and friendly summary of American opinion respecting the Nicaragua canal and a strong appeal to the Foreign Office for the acceptance of the Senate amendments to the new treaty. Copies of the article have been sent to Lord Lansdown, Arthur Balfour, Joseph Chamberlain and other members of the Cabinet and it is hoped that it will exert a marked influence in promoting the settlement of the canal question.

The points on which special stress is laid in this article are the statements that the Senate has not added anything Lord Salisbury would not have sanctioned if he had been consulted in advance by Secretary Hay; that no English interests are touched by the amendments; that Lord Salisbury, by accepting the revised text, can lay the foundation of a friendship between the two nations more enduring than any alliance, and that there are strong reasons for a better understanding and a working agreement between the United States and England. Colonel Watterson's representative character as a Southerner and a Democrat lends great authority to this expression of American opinion.

Now that they have had time to calmly consider the matter, a noticeable change is taking place in the views of the leading English newspapers with regard to the Nicaragua canal question. The Telegraph this morning adopts a distinctly friendly tone. It points out that, after all, so far as the substance of the controversy is concerned, there is no practical difference. England is prepared to recognize America's claim to the control of the undertaking so long as provision is made that the canal shall be free and open to vessels of all nations on terms of entire equality so that there shall be no discrimination against any nation in respect of conditions or charges on traffic or otherwise. These two vital principles, remarks the Telegraph, have not been touched by the Senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Summing up the whole situation, this friendly newspaper arrives at the decision that the United States were to press for the formal abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in the usual diplomatic manner the British Government would not prove difficult to deal with.

## MORE BRITISH LOSES REPORTED

Babington's Command Severely  
Handled—British Reinforce-  
ments Preparing.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—A cable to the Sun from Pretoria says: In the recent fight between General Babington's command and a Boer force near Zandfontein, the Imperial Light Horse suffered severely. Having learned nothing by previous experiences, they advanced in close formation up a hill that had previously been scouted by Hussars, who reported no sign of burghers. The Boers, however, were lying in the grass. They allowed the Hussars to pass without molestation, reserving their fire until the Imperial Light Horse were within fifty yards of them.

When the British found that they had ridden into another ambush they dismounted and kept up a hot fire. Seeing his men were losing heavily, Colonel Babington ordered them to retire. Subsequently they again advanced in extended order and drove the Boers from their position and captured a good part of their convoy. The colonel rode at the front of his men and stimulated them by his extreme bravery. The leading squadron sustained several casualties.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The British casualties in the fighting January 5th between Colonel Babington's force and General Steenkamp at Naauwpoort, when the burghers were forced to retire, were twelve killed and thirty-three wounded.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—Entrenchments are being constructed across the Cape flats from False Bay to Table Bay.

## LARGE RE-ENFORCEMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The government has decided to send large re-enforcements to Lord Kitchener and the War Office in carrying out this decision has determined to enlist 5,000 yeomanry volunteers. At a meeting held at the War Office this afternoon this plan and others for securing more men were discussed and approved and it is understood that the government will in the course of a day or two issue a communique on the subject.

The casualty list shows that there has been a severe engagement, with a loss of six killed, seventeen wounded and five missing at Murraysburg, where the Dutch are said to have been joining the invaders. Murraysburg is sixteen miles west of Graaffreinet. Indications are not wanting that the decision of the government to send re-enforcements has not been taken a moment too soon. Colonel Colville's mobile column, which has been pursuing the Boers, has been obliged to rest at Greylingstad to erect a block-house and to cause operations until reinforced by mounted troops. General

Paget has taken his force to Pretoria to rest. Many of the men are suffering from enteric fever. Three hundred Boers at Bronkhorst Spruit, near Pretoria, but made off after liberating the prisoners.

General Brabant, while addressing a conference of mayors at Cape Town, said the authorities were anxious to keep the war away from Cape Town if possible, but that the only hope of doing this lay in sending 10,000 men to the front. He urged that no precaution should be omitted to prevent the enemy from advancing further south.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Reporting to the War Office under date of Pretoria, January 14th, Lord Kitchener says: "Beyer's whole force crossed the railway at Kallfontein, January 12th, making to the east. There are no important changes in the position of the colonies. Several small parties appear to be returning to the Orange River Colony. Some Cape rebels who accompanied a commando into the Colony have surrendered."

## Burned to Death in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 15.—Fred Alexander, the negro who Saturday attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who was supposed to have assaulted and killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was this afternoon taken from the Sheriff's guard and burned at the stake at the scene of his crime, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city.

## JOINT NOTE OF POWERS SIGNED

China May Be Divided—The  
Troops are Armed With  
Rifles.

PEKING, Jan. 12.—The joint note of the powers has finally been signed by the Chinese peace commissioners. Prince Chang signed yesterday, and Li Hung Chang, who is better known today, it is understood that the malady from which Li Hung Chang is suffering is Bright's disease. He was feeling worse yesterday, and therefore postponed the affixing of his signature, but Prince Ching was hopeful that he would be able to sign today, which would be the case.

## CHINESE MUST PAY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—A cable to the Sun from Peking says. Although no official announcement has been made, it is generally understood that the powers will demand \$500,000,000 from China as damages due to the Boxer uprising. It is believed that \$30,000,000 will cover all the private, religious and railway claims, but the national indemnities are what will swell the bill. It costs huge sums to transport troops and maintain them in China. Germany wants \$75,000,000 to \$80,000,000, England \$50,000,000, France \$25,000,000. Russia's bill will be about \$10,000,000, Japan's will be under Germany or England, while the United States will let China off with \$5,000,000. The demands of the other powers are comparatively insignificant.

## MAY PARTITION CHINA.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The Daily Chronicle makes the following important statement. From a trustworthy source we learn that Lord Salisbury has agreed to cede to Russia the railway from Newchwang to Shan Hai Kwang. It is not known what compensation will be received for the concession.

Leading financiers, versed in Chinese affairs, who were interviewed yesterday by a representative of the Daily Mail, appeared to think that if the news was correct it indicated that Lord Salisbury recognized the impossibility of preventing the partition of China, and that Russia would get the north and Great Britain the Yangtze valley. The original prospectus of the railway company stipulated that the bondholders, mainly British, could be bought out at any time at the rate of £12 2/100 bond.

## CHINESE ARMY DRILLING

PEKING, Jan. 10.—A Chinese from Singan-fu, where the court is at present, says that within the city 85,000 Chinese troops are drilling continuously, and the majority of them are armed with modern rifles. He says that the feeling of the people there is bitterly anti-foreign, and that they believe that they can meet the allies in open fight and defeat them.

## IRRECONCILABLE DIFFERENCES

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Peking says: The news that the proposition made by Secretary Hay to transfer to a commission part of the negotiations had not been accepted by the other powers caused disappointment and pessimism and predictions among the legations, and in every quarter where the end of existing conditions is desired.

Japan's objection is notoriously frivolous, because Sir Robert Hart, who is charged with matters under the commercial treaties pertaining to indemnities, would represent China in the conference. If the Chinese envoys make good their promise to deliver to the legations on Wednesday copies of the joint note with the plenipotentiaries and ministers cannot be longer postponed. The ministers granted Prince Ching's request for a meeting for the purpose of discussion of the conditions. The subjects to be broached must previously be submitted in writing.

Prince Ching answered "I would like to ask what the powers will stop sending but expeditions?"

Should a meeting take place the irreconcilable differences among the powers will be apparent and the concert will be openly disrupted as it is now in fact upon the interpretation of every important demand.

## Fierce Fighting at Panama.

KINGSTON, Jamaica Jan. 11.—The British steamer Texan Captain Lind, which arrived here today from Colon, Colombia reports that when she left Colon terror reigned among the inhabitants around Panama in consequence of another rebel descent upon the city. Heavy fighting began outside of Panama on January 10th and continued severely throughout January 11th, when the rebels were making a desperate attempt to get within the city. The Government troops were strongly contesting the advance of the insurgents when the Texan left.

## THAT MEANS RHEUMATISM

Sore and aching joints sharp, shooting pains, torturing muscles, no rest, no sleep—that means rheumatism. It is a stubborn disease to fight, but Chamberlain's Pain Balm has conquered it thousands of times. It will do so whenever the opportunity is offered. Try it. One application relieves the pain. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

# MURDERER LIVED HERE

Robert Glaze Kills His  
Partner.

## RAN HILO HOTEL IN '99

Cold Blooded Assassination in San  
Francisco May Mean  
Hanging.

Robert E. Glaze, the well known hotel man, who resided in Honolulu at the Hawaiian Hotel in the spring of 1899 with his wife and stepchildren, and who was later manager of the Hilo Hotel for a period, shot and killed his partner, William Trewella, in the Windsor Hotel, San Francisco. The murder occurred on the night of January 14 while Trewella was laughing and joking with John O'Connor, the elevator boy, in one of the dark hallways of the hotel. The San Francisco Chronicle characterizes the murder as a cold-blooded affair, and says that Trewella met his death at the "hands of an assassin." A charge of murder has been placed against Glaze's name at the city prison, San Francisco.

Glaze was at one time a clerk at the Baldwin Hotel, and while in that position, married Mrs. Shelley, a widow with four children. The widow was possessed of an ample fortune, sufficient to give Glaze a business more in keeping with the ambitions of his wife. They came to Honolulu on their wedding tour, accompanied by Mrs. Glaze's young daughter. They stayed at the Hawaiian Hotel, where Mrs. Glaze attracted considerable attention by her manner of dressing, stylish and at the same time rather eccentric. They lived well, and champagne flowed freely at their table at dinner. Glaze secured a lease of the Hilo Hotel and went there with his family. He brought the hotel out of what was in reality a country tavern to a flourishing hotel, with metropolitan improvements. Glaze, however, while popular with some, was disliked by many on account of his morose disposition. Finally the lease of the hotel was given up, as Mrs. Glaze was not in good health and they returned to San Francisco of a sailing vessel.

Trewella was a Cornish miner who had accumulated some wealth, and was induced to put it into the Windsor Hotel with that of Glaze. He was fifty-four years old, and was known about the place as a kind hearted and jovial man. Glaze maintained a silence about the shooting at first, but later told a reporter that he regretted the affair, and that he was grieved that Trewella was dead.

"But," continued he, "what could I do under the circumstances? My life was in danger; I had been threatened several times, and I was not going to allow myself to be killed without defending myself. I have a wife and family, and shot him because I thought that he was going to kill me. I did not mean to kill him, but I was very much excited." When asked whether he and Trewella had been quarreling, he said that they had frequent quarrels about business and family affairs, and that Trewella had threatened his life several times, as had some others, though he would not say who the others were. The belloy said after the shooting Glaze ran past him and said, "If anybody asks you anything about this, tell them he killed himself." Glaze then ran through the courtyard of the hotel into the office, where he threw away his pistol and cartridges. The assassin, he said, was standing in the dark so that he could not be seen from the kitchen or the hall when he fired the shots.

"Last night," continued the belloy, "there was trouble at the hotel on account of Mrs. Glaze making a row in the halls. She was under the influence of liquor, and raised a row in Mrs. Trewella's room. Mrs. Trewella tried to quiet her and get her to go out, but as she would not, Mrs. Trewella shoved her out and slammed the door in her face." The boy says that Glaze was in wait for his partner after this and shot him down without giving him a chance for his life.

## THE AMERICAN BOG.

How He is Rooting up the Effects  
Monarchies.

Mr L. G. Powers, Chief Statistician in charge of agriculture at the Census Office, Washington, D. C., spoke about "Our National Wealth in Live Stock." He said in part:

"The cow, the steer and the humble pig are playing their part quite as effectively as the horse and mule in the struggle of America for the industrial supremacy of the world. Our cattle and swine give our people in the aggregate a tremendous importance and power. The American hog by furnishing cheap meat to the workers of Europe, is undermining the power of all the old vested interests of the nations of that continent and will in time be a factor for toppling over even the throne of Kings and the power of aristocracy."

"The Americans are masters of the situation and our live stock interests, more than our steam engines, occupy the highest seat of power. The situation is full of encouragement for the American people at the opening of the Twentieth century."

## Crematory Bids In.

The following bids have been received by the Board of Public Works for the construction of the garbage crematory: J. A. Fink \$2,486; W. Blackman, \$4,695; J. R. Higby, \$1,035; D. L. Davis, \$3,232; T. Harrison \$3,443, and Joe Correa, \$1,400. It is hard to account for the differences existing between the bids of Blackman and Higby, and it will not be known until the details are gone into today when the contract will be awarded.

# ALBERT HERMANSON HANGS HIMSELF WHILE DESPONDENT

A Queen street opposite the brewery, committed suicide about 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon by hanging.

The circumstances surrounding his death, and the causes leading up to it, are pitiful in the extreme. Hermanson was a hard-working man, but for some time past has been addicted to strong drink, and has been in the habit of going home in an intoxicated condition.

For the past year his wife has been a helpless invalid and the husband has been her sole attendant. Coming home from a hard day's work he would go into the little home and prepare the dinner, and after that was finished he would tidy up the house and then often would repair to the shed attached, and do the washing.

At times despondent, he would talk over the matters with his wife, and complain of his hard lot, to which the wife would respond that God had acted queerly and had given them both more than they could bear. They both realized that her condition was incurable and yesterday afternoon Hermanson suggested that she should go to the hospital for incurables.

Mrs. Hermanson expressed her willingness to do so, and, apparently satisfied, he went to the little shed that served the purpose of a bath house. Not hearing any sounds from the shed for some time, Mrs. Hermanson became worried and called to a little girl living next door and requested her to see what was the matter.

Finding the door closed and fastened, she climbed to the top, and there saw Hermanson in a sitting posture on the floor and partially suspended by a rope tied to the rafters overhead. It is evident that the desperate man had gone about his work deliberately. He had procured a clothes line and, fastening one end overhead, had carefully fixed the other end about his neck with the knot in the usual hangman's position under the left ear.

After being able to procure a sufficient rope, he had deliberately sat down upon the floor and thrown his weight forward until death ensued. The deceased was about 40 years of age.

## ARE IN DOUBT ABOUT POWER

Health Board Asked to Per-  
mit Old Cemetery to  
Remain Open.

Important questions arose in yesterday's session of the Board of Health respecting the various cemeteries located in the city limits. A petition was read requesting that the old native cemetery at Moanalua be allowed to remain open for interments as of yore. The burial ground is located on a bluff, and could not be considered as a menace to public health as far as general location is concerned. It was believed that unless there were bona fide plot holders, the board could not go behind its previous resolution and grant permission.

Attorney General Dole said: "I wonder whether we do not exceed our powers. I don't know how long a dead body is dangerous to the public after burial. The Board of Health has power to prohibit interments wherever they endanger public health, and it has power to do anything in reason for the protection of life and health, but I don't think it has the power to prescribe arbitrary limits to prevent interments where there is no danger. This wrecks a hardship upon people and depreciates property assigned to a legitimate purpose."

Mr. Lowrey said one reason that no burials should be permitted in a city was to protect the water supply and the populous neighborhoods. Dr. Cooper thought that cemeteries in the heart of a city would soon be overcrowded and be a menace to health. A committee composed of the Attorney General, Mr. Lowrey, and Dr. Emerson, was appointed to look into the matter thoroughly and report at the next meeting. Father Valentine, of the Catholic Church, asked permission to change the ownership of two plots in the Catholic cemetery. The matter was placed in the committee's hands for action.

## FLASHES FROM THE RED PLANET

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 16.—Professor Pickering of Harvard observatory says:

"Early in December we received from the Lowell observatory in Arizona, a telegram that a shaft of light had been seen to project from Mars (the Lowell observatory makes a specialty of Mars) lasting seventy minutes. I wired these facts to Europe and sent out neostyle copies through this country. The observer there is a careful, reliable man and there is no reason to doubt that the light existed. It was given as from a well known geographical point of Mars. That was all. Now the story has gone the world over. In Europe it is stated that I have been in communication with Mars and all sorts of exaggerations have sprung up. Whatever the light was, we have no means of knowing. Whether it had intelligence or not, no one can say. It is absolutely inexplicable."

## ELKS TO ORGANIZE.

Large Body of Elks From Coast  
May Come Here In March.

In response to 180 applications for membership in the B. P. O. of Elks, C. E. Jacob, secretary of the committee to prepare details for the organization of a local lodge, is in receipt of a letter to the committee on preparation for the establishment of a lodge in Honolulu from Jerome E. Fisher, Grand Exalted Ruler, Jamestown, N. Y., in which he says:

"I have been in possession of a petition for a lodge at Honolulu. I have delayed answering in hopes that I could go to Honolulu and institute the lodge in person with the assistance of such brothers in the West as I might be able to influence to accompany me. I have not yet given up the idea, and hope to do so in March. The application has been forwarded to the District Deputy of California for his approval and to get the endorsement of the nearest lodge. I will communicate with you when I hear from him."

The Exalted Ruler says there are a large number of Elks in San Francisco who desire to make the trip to the Islands and have requested him to go with them. The Elks now have 40 lodges with 80,000 members. In this there are 18 United States Senators and 75 Congressmen. President McKinley has sent in his application for membership and Bryan is among its members. The 180 applicants for membership in the B. P. O. Elks have been anxiously awaiting the news from the Grand Exalted Ruler and the receipt of his letter yesterday has given great satisfaction to those interested in that ancient and noble brotherhood.

## WINS CASE IN SUPREME COURT

Policies Were Issued on Oral  
Application—No Questions Asked.

Arthur G. Merriam has at last won his case against the Norwalk Fire Insurance Company, the Supreme Court yesterday denying the motion of the defendant to have a re-trial of the case on the ground that an exception to the decision of the trial judge had not been proper. The defendant stated in his exception that at the trial of the case the defendant offered to prove, without stating the object for which such proof was offered, that the plaintiff, prior to coming to Honolulu, had suffered four distinct losses from fire in California, although there was no offer to prove the causes of those fires.

The objection to this evidence was sustained by the trial court and exceptions taken. The defendant stated the exception must have been overruled by the Supreme Court in rendering its decision, and upon this ground the motion for a rehearing was made. The defendant had alleged that shortly after Merriam took out insurance on his houses and household effects, they were destroyed by fire, and always at the same hour in the morning—about 3 o'clock.

The Supreme Court rendered a decision on the motion, the opinion being written by Justice Gálbraith, which is concurred in by Chief Justice Frear and W. L. Stanley, sitting in place of Justice Perry. The court says that the evidence shows that the policies involved in the suit were issued on oral application of the plaintiff; that no written application was required or requested, and it is not claimed that the plaintiff was asked any questions about these previous fires, or anything about his past life or misfortune, or accidents in regard to fire, and that the court does not believe that it was incumbent upon the plaintiff to do so.

## Mamie Smith Weds.

Mamie Smith, daughter of the late D. B. Smith, is married. Her husband is the son of a railroad section boss. She is now Mrs. Emmet Burke. He is 20 and she 19 years of age. The husband is a penniless youngster, while she is to be possessed of considerable money, according to the will left by D. B. Smith, which is, however, contested by several parties. A dispatch of January 14 from Paris, Tex., says that their wedding was the most romantic that ever took place in the Lone Star state. Miss Smith was formerly engaged to Lovette Rockwell, the singer, who was for many months past connected with the Bulletin business office. Mr. Rockwell is not the only one to whom she is said to have been engaged, as it is said a young San Francisco attorney was also jilted. Mr. Rockwell left for Japan on the Peeking last week.

## Stockade for Lepers.

Arrangements will probably be made in the near future to supply a building and stockade where visitors to the Leper Settlement can be received. Plans were discussed at the Board of Health meeting yesterday, and various suggestions were offered. Upon motion of the board, Dr. Pratt will leave for the settlement as soon as possible, and will go over the matter with Superintendent Reynolds.

At present there is a small building at the end of the wharf on the edge of the shore. It was first proposed to put a stockade about this structure, but the space is limited. Dr. Cooper proposed that the stockade be erected near the shore, where the lumber is now stored, and move the latter to some other portion of the grounds. It was deemed impracticable to fill up the low lands on the shore, as this is mostly of bluff formation. When this is done the system of allowing visitors to the settlement will be more common than formerly.

## He Killed His Snake.

J. K. Kaulla last night took the pledge at the Francis Murphy temperance meeting. Mr. Kaulla's friends rejoice at it because he had in the past few days been suspended in the Independent party on account of his unfortunate habits. He is chairman of the executive committee of the Independent party and is looked upon as a leader, but lately his pace has been too rapid and too zig-zag for his friends to follow.

Rev. William Ault and Miss Hayalden were married at Lahaina last evening. Bishop Willis performing the ceremony.

# SPECIAL SALE

No. 3

A small invoice of goods that arrived too late for Christmas, consisting of novelties in

## Burnt Wood Work

TABOURETES,  
MATCH SAFES,  
PIPE RACKS, etc.

See the display in our front corner window.

The sale is  
FOR ONE  
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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES FROM

For Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Bone Lags.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all impure matter.

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PREPARED BY THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp. "Clarke's World Famous Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Kohala Sugar Co.

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The Standard Oil Co.

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The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.







# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

## MORE LEPER SCANDALS.

The Board of Health is accused by the lepers of Molokai of not giving them enough pol. That is a serious matter for without pol the aboriginal Hawaiian soon becomes ill; and it is also made serious from the point of view of the Territory, because the taxpayers are providing the money for plenty of pol and they want to know that it is being properly expended. If there is no pol where are the pol funds?

Another charge of grave meaning is made by Ambrose K. Hutchinson of Kalaupapa, who says that Superintendent Reynolds led sailors from the Lehua to a leper coffee shop and fed them a meal prepared by leprosy hands. If this is true Reynolds ought to be discharged, for the conclusion is unavoidable that he does not care how much leprosy spreads—a state of mind which a man whose job depends on the continuance of the disease might easily fall into.

Reynolds stood by for years and saw visitors to Molokai hug and kiss their friends and kindred and never so far as we know, did he make a protest. The reform of the abuse came of the publicity given it by the Advertiser. Seeing that the reputation for having leprosy here does more than all else to keep tourists away, it would seem to be good policy to put the care of the leper settlement in the hands of some man who will conscientiously try to stop the spread of the scourge—not through carelessness, indifference or something worse, give it a chance to find new victims.

## BACON OR SHAKESPEARE?

The death of Ignatius Donnelly, author of the Baconian cipher, revives interest in the theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare. Briefly stated, the argument with which this theory is borne up is that Shakespeare was not literate enough to write anything worth preserving. It is in question whether he could write at all. He left four signatures indubitably genuine, all dissimilar and evidently traced. He had no books; there is no evidence that he ever went to any but a rural primary school; not a scrap of his manuscript was left behind; he never corresponded with anybody, and neither of his daughters could read or write, for both signed law papers with their marks.

Could such a man, ask the Baconians, have written thirty-six plays which are packed so full of wit and wisdom that the world stands amazed at the intellectual attainments of their author? Poetry may come by inspiration but learning does not. The man who wrote the plays was a lawyer, a musician, a military student, a profound master of all the languages of Europe, and had traveled extensively. Chief Justice Campbell said that the playwright was a lawyer so able and learned that had the plays been written in Lord Eldon's time he would suspect that eminent jurist of their authorship. There are references in the works to law cases which have never been translated from the Norman French, in which the English reports were for a while printed, showing that the author of the plays had gone through a thorough law course.

But if Shakespeare did not write the plays what reason is there to think that Bacon wrote them? Why, if Bacon was the author, should he have been willing to let his fame rest on works of inferior merit and interest and treat as rubbish the greatest intellectual creations of his age? Bacon claimed "De Augmentis" but he wanted no responsibility for "Hamlet" and "King Lear." Surely his nature was different from that of other literary men if he wrote the three and put his name alone on the least deserving; disclaimed the pearls and held up the leaden image to the gaze of the centuries.

Is it possible to reconcile Shakespeare the man with the plays bearing his name? Let the reader judge the argument for himself. Despite his seeming ignorance of letters, Shakespeare was the companion at the Mermaid Inn of all the poets, travelers, jurists and philosophers of England, Lord Bacon being one. He must have been a man of parts to sit in that high company. Now suppose that nature had endowed him as she oftentimes does the humble and unlearned with the gift of genius, and that Shakespeare's genius was that of taking the coin of other men's knowledge and transmuting it into the brighter gold of his imagination? Knowledge was there at hand in plenty. On Mermaid nights Bacon poured forth the pectolitan stream of his learning when the choice spirits of the Inn were of a mood to receive it. Travelers came and told of far countries and of gorgeous and chimerical dire jurists debated one with another the abstruse questions of the law; poets read poems to their mistresses; even the geographers drew their maps and soldiers described their campaigns while spoke with epigrammatic point and sparkle and linguists revealed the spell of foreign tongues. And among them sat William Shakespeare, a poor player of the London stage, yet a vast receptive genius whose mind was "as a reed" and ready to receive and retain it. He heard the talk of those who could sum up the world's knowledge; his creative fancy made new shapes of all he heard; his inborn gift of speech which may have been his passport to the Mermaid Inn, clothed his mental impressions with a grace which neither the tongue nor pen of Bacon could ever reach; and the rest was a task for the scrivener who helped his patron make plays for the theater where Shakespeare the actor earned his bread.

These are some of the arguments for

final resort has passed upon them and unless Shakespeare's tomb, which was never opened, contains among the things deposited there with the body some further and conclusive evidence touching the authorship of the mighty plays, the world will stay between two opinions.

Whether the Circuit Judges should have more than \$3,000 per year salary is an open question. Some we have would be \$1,000.

Events are still going cross-ways for the British in South Africa and Cape Town may yet get a touch of war. With much tact Lord Roberts has stopped all fetes in his honor to await the final summing up.

The defeat of William E. Chandler for re-election to the Senate, like the forced retirement of Pierson from the Michigan Governorship, shows how poor an investment it is for a Republican leader to fight the administration.

The sure-thing gamblers are now making the usual bluff about libel suits. Trust those gentry never to expose themselves in court to the testimony of the police and the revelations of the Rogues' Gallery. The Advertiser only wishes they would.

What is this nonsense that crops up in the Independent every few days, about repealing the segregation laws? Does the Independent suppose that, if such laws were repealed, the Molokai lepers would ever be permitted to land on another island? Is it anxious to cause a riot?

The charter-mongers have begun a campaign against the Board of Public Works on account of the poor streets. Give them the job under a city charter and they would smooth the thoroughfares with a simple wave of one hand while the other was busy in the pockets of the taxpayers.

When William E. Chandler telegraphed Mark Hanna after the election of 1896, "It was a great victory for honest money; how much?" he thought he had said a neat thing. But the people of New Hampshire remembered the jibe to the discredit of Senator Chandler's party standing and now that politician will, after March 4th, disappear in the same direction as Pettigrew.

The expose of the gamblers and crooks who are carrying on their trade at Punahou promises to drive them out of town. Two members of the gang say they will leave on the Sierra and it will not be long before the third will find it to his advantage to seek pastures new. Honolulu is not the jay town the crooks thought it was. In fact it has a newspaper and a jail.

Stanford University is sure to suffer gravely from the attempt of its owner to suppress free thought. It has already lost valuable professors and its prestige is nearly destroyed. Comment throughout the United States and abroad is unfavorable to it and we look to see next fall's semester open with a decreased roll of students. Not even California is prepared to support a Market street railway and business trust college.

The purchase of a fine life-saving equipment by the Wilder Steamship Company is a sign of progress which the inter-island public will appreciate. Hereafter the vessels will be supplied with life-rats and life-preservers besides the life-preservers already on hand. There is not much danger on the island sea routes but what there is will be guarded against according to the strict rules of the United States Bureau of Navigation.

If Papa Ika can walk on white-hot stones without burning his feet he ought to prove it before a jury of doctors and members of the press before getting up another public show. He need not go to much expense. Ten blocks of lava put in a trench and brought to an incandescent glow will suffice for the experiment and if Papa Ika walks across them unscathed the jury will give him a verdict that will crowd his house at a gate-money entertainment to follow. But the Tahitian should be told the futility of trying to repeat the performance of last Saturday night. Few people will pay to take the risk of another disappointment.

The latest and most bizarre of the arguments for a city charter is that under the Territorial regime the streets are not all they should be. We think we have heard of streets in chartered mainland cities being out of repair and indeed, have known of San Francisco streets being kept that way for the sake of getting continuous appropriations from a corrupt Board of Supervisors. Here in Honolulu some streets have been torn up for sewers and new lines of railroad and their complete repair, over a distance of seventy-seven miles, has not been possible. Very soon, however, when track-laying has been stopped and the new rock-crusher has put enough road-building material at the disposal of the Department of Public Works, there will be a chance for the better. We think the taxpayers will far rather see the end than they could from any municipal processes which the party in power might devise.

Board of Health Agent Reynolds explains the coffee house incident to his own perfect satisfaction. He told the wet and hungry men of the Lehua to follow him to a clean place but when he got there they were missing. He had not looked over his shoulder on the way for fear, perhaps, of seeing the new moon, and he had not noticed the absence of footfalls or voices behind him, his mind being absorbed, no doubt, in devising plans to check the spread of the disease which gives him a living. When he went back to find his wards, to his amazement they had been drinking coffee and eating bread prepared by leprosy hands. It was all a dreadful mistake, due to the fact that the men from the Lehua did things behind Mr. Reynolds' back which were utterly reprehensible. Having donned this fine coat

## WORLD NEWS.

### CONDENSED

Saxony is seeking a heavy metal. Admiral Dewey is a victim of this grip. Robert Mantell, the actor, is at Toledo. Dr. Kinyoun is reported ill at Angel Island.

A road is building around Pago-Pago harbor.

Philip D. Armour left millions to charity. John F. Fee, founder of Bates College, is dead.

Pugilist Jim Magee's son is a successful evangelist.

Garner, the exploiter, may have perished in Africa.

A new ocean telephone patent has been sold for \$300,000.

Cleveland may get the G. A. R. national encampment.

Gen. Fred. Grant has defeated a large band of insurgents.

Bryan's paper, the Commoner, was to appear January 23d.

Pat Crowe, a suspected kidnaper, has not yet been found.

The British were victorious but had heavy losses at Belfast.

Jeffries denounces clergymen who preach against pugilism.

Business is booming in America's Samoan Island of Tutuila.

The Holy Synod of Russia has excommunicated Count Tolstoy.

Crying babies in Chicago are put to sleep by the phonograph.

James De Foe, the last male descendant of the author, is dead.

Col. George French will command the Salvation Army in the West.

The Samoan Weekly Herald has been sold to a company of Germans.

Great Britain denies the reported cessation of the Newchwang railway.

The German Government of Samoa is oppressing the people with taxes.

Peter F. Dunne, "Doc" of the Chicago hospitals, is getting well.

Samoa's new collecting the \$41,000 paid them for surrendering arms.

The old warship Omaha may be repaired and used as a training ship.

Four deaths from bubonic plague recently occurred on a British steamer.

Ten persons were killed in an English hat factory in an explosion recently.

The house in which Lincoln's mother was wooed has been destroyed by fire.

Western diamond finds are reported from northern Mexico and lower New Mexico.

The Government will assist the starving Mission Indians in Southern California.

Mrs. Hurst, the divorced wife of Methodist Bishop Hurst, may become a Catholic.

The Government has reserved 2,000,000 acres in Arizona to protect this water supply.

The Russian Government has ordered the Novoe Vremya to cease attacking Germany.

German trade journals now refuse to accept advertisements of some American products.

British and American residents of German Samoa are gradually leaving the country.

Swiftwater Bill, the Klondiker, has taken his third wife from among the Lamore sisters.

Le Verite, organ of the ultra-Catholic French Canadians, threatens an uprising against England.

Henry A. De Lille, a confidant of Napoleon III and husband of Olive Logan, is dead in London.

Bishop Potter wants the New York police force reorganized by an Army man on military lines.

Cornelius Vanderbilt did not attend the Exposition because the facilities not having been reconciled.

The German Governor of Samoa has reprimanded Mataafa for demanding 1,000 mats from the chiefs of Tutuila.

The Governor of Ohio will christen the battleship Ohio, to be launched in the presence of the President at San Francisco.

California fruit is affecting the English jam business and Yankee invention may revolutionize the British woolen trade.

George Johnson, the millionaire laird of the Isle of Fife, is dead. For thirty years he never permitted any one to see his face.

Burglars were caught in Paris after they had entered a collector's apartments and cut Titian's "Danae" from its frame.

Tom Fitch, who has been a candidate for a Senatorial nomination in every Western State, will practice law in the Philippines.

A fight between the union and non-union hack-drivers of San Francisco has resulted in trying up twenty-two non-union burials in two weeks.

The Senate was considering the War Revenue bill on January 8th. The trend of sentiment appeared favorable to a greater reduction than was made by the House bill.

Reports from the States say that the recent storms are dying away and the rivers are lowering. It is said that the Tolueme river was higher than for twenty years before.

On the opening day of the California Legislature the Governor's message was sent to the Senate late and adjournment was taken before it was read. This was regarded by some as an act of great discourtesy.

A Butte waiter in a restaurant saved the contents of a cash register by throwing a sugar bowl at a robber. The robber fired one shot and left with \$30, leaving a roll of bills amounting to several hundred dollars.

Mrs. Schmalz, a San Francisco woman, left a will leaving her fortune to various relatives and bequeathing only \$50 to her husband, because, she said, he had treated her cruelly and she had given him \$20,000 in her lifetime.

Paul A. Davis of Boston drank all the way across the ocean on the last trip of the Gaelic to San Francisco, and upon landing there his wife had him arrested that he might be rid of his company and spend a night of rest.

Alfred Packer, the Denver criminal who was convicted of a charge of the murder of five companions in the Colorado woods, was pardoned from a 40-year sentence at the expiration of 17 years' imprisonment on the 8th inst.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has agreed to a modified version of the amendment to the Army bill for the appointment of a committee to investigate the Army canteen. There was vigorous debate on the subject.

George Edwards, representing the alumni of the University of California, presented a number of measures for university legislation to Senator Howell to bring before the California Legislature, the measures all being for financial provision.

The opening of the second semester of Stanford University shows a great number of deficiencies in scholarships among prominent and popular students, and it is said that the fact marks a more rigorous policy on the part of the faculty.

Sir Thomas Lipton has defended himself against the criticisms of his policy in the construction of the Shamrock by saying that he believes it to be the best

## DECISION PLEASED

### ALL THE PARTIES

It is unusual for the attorneys representing the plaintiffs and defendants, respectively, to have agreed upon a submission of facts and hope for the same decision. This was the case in the action brought by the Puna Sugar Company against the Territory of Hawaii. When Attorney General Dole, representing the Territory, and Mr. Hatch, representing the plaintiff, submitted their arguments, they both practically agreed that the law was unconstitutional and should be so declared. This was their assumption; but the Attorney General desired that the Supreme Court decide the question of its constitutionality or unconstitutionality.

The question arose as to whether a property owner should be prohibited from clearing his land within 250 feet of any natural forest, as covered by the penal laws. The decision was in favor of the plaintiff.

The Supreme Court yesterday rendered its decision, the opinion being written by Justice Galbraith, and concurred in by Justice Perry and A. G. M. Robertson, sitting in place of Justice E. K. Robinson. The syllabus says: Sections 1517, 1518 and 1519, penal laws, making it a misdemeanor for any one "to cut, mutilate or destroy any forest tree or growing shrubbery, or underbrush within 250 feet of any road which may have been, or hereafter may be, constructed by the Government through any natural forest," without providing any method for compensating the owner thereof, constitutes a taking of private property for public use, within the inhibition of amendment to the United States Constitution, and for that reason are void.

The facts set out in the submission are as follows: The Puna Sugar Company is the owner in fee simple of a tract of land at Waialeale, in Pahoa, District of Puna, Hawaii. The land borders Government land in part through a natural forest.

The Puna Sugar Company within the three months just past has been engaged in cutting and destroying forest trees, shrubbery and underbrush on its said land within 250 feet of this highway. The company claims it has full right, and lawful authority to so cut and clear the forest, shrubbery and underbrush.

The Attorney General, however, claimed the company was liable to prosecution and suit for so doing, notwithstanding the same are growing upon land of the sugar company, in accordance with the penal law sections quoted above. The company, on the other hand, claimed these sections were unconstitutional and void, as they would deprive the company of its property without compensation, and without due process of law, and was contrary to article 5 of the amendments to the constitution of the United States. It was agreed by the parties that in case said law was held to be unconstitutional, that judgment would be rendered in favor of the company, otherwise in favor of the Government of the Territory of Hawaii.

The opinion says: "In forbidding the plaintiff to cut trees or underbrush, etc., on its land within 250 feet of the Government road, there is such a serious interruption of the common and necessary use of property as will amount to a taking within the rule announced by the Supreme Court of the United States, and no provision is made in the statute for compensating the plaintiff for the land so taken."

"It cannot be claimed that the public morals, health, or general welfare of the country, requires a strip of natural forest 250 feet in width along the Government road. The conclusion that the statute is void, necessarily follows, whether it be considered as the attempted exercise of the police power, or that of eminent domain. Let judgment be entered for plaintiff."

Hatch & Stillman for plaintiff; E. P. Dole, Attorney General, for defendant.

## Philippine Revolt subsiding.

MANILA, Jan. 14.—Optimism is taking the place of conservatism among military men here, the cause being the numerous surrenders, captures and destruction of insurgent camps, coupled with the increasing understanding of the American intentions among the natives, the propagation of the principles of the Federal party and the knowledge that they are approved by the United States Philippine Commission and the military authorities, and that the carrying out of the terms of General MacArthur's proclamation to the interests of the Army as rebels and traitors, are having pointed effect with the offering of local autonomy and protection and showing the certainty of the punishment of those who remain rebellious.

## The Bupture at Stanford.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Jan. 13.—Prof. Wm. Henry Hudson, the brilliant man of letters and a member of the English department in the university, and Dr. Charles N. Little, who occupies the chair of mathematics, have resigned from the faculty as a protest against the gagging and enforced withdrawal of Dr. Howard and Dr. Ross. The resignations of Professors Hudson and Little were handed to Vice President Branner this afternoon. After a very brief consideration Dr. Branner penned a curt note in duplicate to each of them, accepting the tendered resignations and specifying that they should take effect immediately. Dr. Little and Professor Hudson will discontinue their classes at once and leave the university with Dr. Howard. The latter was requested to resign because of his criticisms of the Ross case.

## ALGOA REACHES PORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12.—Early yesterday afternoon the large steamer Algoa, which took a cargo of freight to Manila for the government, reached port on her return, having been forty-three days from Nagasaki. The steamer was in ballast, and the trip was uneventful. Very little ballast, which consisted of a quantity of Japanese coal, was, however, brought by the Algoa, and the points of the propeller of the big vessel were three feet out of water. Twenty hours before the Algoa sailed from Nagasaki the steamer Californian left that port, bound for San Francisco, also in coal ballast, but having much more on board. The Californian had not been reported off the harbor up to last evening. The Algoa will be released by the government as a transport, and is to be turned over to the owner, the Pacific Mail Company.

## WILL GO TO SEATTLE.

Within the next ten days, it is expected, the steamer American, now discharging freight in San Francisco, will sail for Seattle to take on the return cargo, sailing thence for Honolulu and New York. While in the north, however, the American will call at Nainaimo to fill the coal bunkers, and this is to be done by every steamer of the American line.

## "Honest Labor Bears a Lovely Face."

There is nothing more pleasing to look upon than a hearty, ruddy face, gained by honest toil. They are the saving of the nation, these toilers of both sexes, struggling for daily bread.

Pure blood makes them able to keep up the daily round of duty at home, shop or store. If the blood has a taint or impurity, or a run down feeling, comes on, the one remedy is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine for the blood.

Poor Blood—"My blood was so poor that in hottest weather I felt cold. Hood's Sarsaparilla made me warm. It is the right thing in the right place." Hattie J. Taylor, Woodstown, N. J.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-drugging and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

INSULAR CASES

RELATE TO HAWAII

(Continued from Page 1.)

United States customs laws and regulations to the islands. He called attention to the act of annexation, saying that it did not make the Hawaiian Islands a part of the United States, but a part of the territory of the United States.

"It is," he continued, "obvious that territory annexed or ceded to the United States becomes a part of the territory of the United States, but it does not become a part of the United States in either a constitutional or a legislative sense until Congress shall so determine." In conclusion Richards said:

"In the annexation resolution it was expressly provided that the customs regulations of the Republic of Hawaii should continue until Congress should extend the customs laws of the United States to the islands. It was not until the passage of the Act of April 30, 1900, that the islands became a part of the United States for customs purposes by the extension of our laws to them."

Richards was interrogated by the Chief Justice and by Justices Harlan, Peckham, White and McKenna. In reply to Justice Harlan he said that it became desirable to do so the United States could part with Hawaii as it could with the Philippines, because neither is a part of the Union. He did not contend, he said, that Congress could disintegrate the Union; he did hold that Congress could dispose of territory which simply belongs to this country.

In connection with his contention concerning the necessary time between the acquisition of territory and the putting into effect of our laws, Richards read extracts from the treaty negotiated in 1893 for the annexation of the islands. That, he said, made explicit provision for temporary extension of our laws, as had been done under the resolution of annexation. He laid some stress upon the fact that this treaty had been negotiated during the administration of President Harrison.

Richards was followed by Wickham Smith, who closed the case for the appellant. This is the last of the insular cases on the docket. About a dozen of them have been heard and the Court now has them under advisement.

## May Perform Marriage.

Attorney General Dole yesterday presented the following opinion relative to the authority of persons in the Territory to perform the marriage rite, requested by Dr. Davidson, of Maui:

"Relative to the matter of Dr. Chas. Davidson's letter referred to me, I have to say that chapter 23 of the laws of 1872 provide that it shall in no case be lawful for any persons to marry in this kingdom without a license from the agent duly appointed to grant licenses to marry. This is contained in section 1870 of the Civil Laws of 1897, and the following section provides, 'The marriage rite may be performed and solemnized by any person duly authorized by law upon presentation to him of a license to marry, as prescribed by the foregoing section.' I cannot find that the statute as above quoted has been changed."

Colonel Jones, of the First Regiment, was tendered a reception by D Company of the National Guard at Hilo during his visit there last week. The Hilo Band and a glee club assisted in making the reception a success. The company has on its roster the names of sixty men.

## IT SHOULD NOT BE PERMITTED

The Board of Health is still having trouble with Chinese physicians who do not know the difference between a pill and an ordinary case of grip. Dr. Pratt, executive officer of the Board, stated he had had occasion to make post-mortem in two cases in the past week where death certificates had been given by Chinese physicians entirely at variance with the real cause of death. One had stated a Chinese came to his death from convulsions. Upon a post-mortem being performed, the cause was ascertained to be acute enteritis.

Another who had been ill presumably for only twenty-four hours was said to have died of "pneumonia." A post-mortem revealed an abscess of the liver, which could easily have been diagnosed by a white physician as such. Dr. Pratt said he was reminded of a case in short time since which had been badly misdiagnosed and died from the effects, was said of the Chinese physician to have died of "yellow fever," and the death certificate so read.

The Board is at a loss to know what to do with these physicians. Under a recent decision of the Circuit Court, it would be a waste of time to revoke their licenses, because by so doing they could not be prevented from practicing, as there is no penalty under the Territorial statutes to punish them. It is said that a number of these Oriental doctors were given licenses to practice by Kalaupapa in order to curry favor with the "opium ring," and were in no wise fit to exercise the right to treat the sick.

Mr. Dole stated that he believed the Circuit Judge was right in his decision, and if anything was to be done, the remedy should be sought in the coming Legislature. These physicians, however, will all be required to present themselves before the board of examiners to ascertain their fitness for holding physicians' licenses.

## Terrific Blizzards.

CHICAGO, Jan. 9.—The entire Middle West is in the grasp of a terrible blizzard, the storm reaching a velocity of thirty miles as it approached Chicago. As it traveled it spread out and embraced the entire Mississippi Valley. Incalculable damage is reported, Chicago being a heavy sufferer.

## The Elgin

### WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in  
**Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.**

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach your right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

## H. F. WICHMAN

### BOX 342.

If the use of one of our registers

Add to your daily profits during a year (30 working days) the sum of Five cents, it will pay 7 1/2 per cent annually.

Ten cents, it will pay 15 per cent annually.

Fifteen cents, it will pay 22 1/2 per cent annually.

Twenty cents, it will pay 30 per cent annually.

Thirty cents, it will pay 45 per cent annually.

Fifty cents, it will pay 75 per cent annually.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for you to at least investigate our registers?

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE, Agent.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

### Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China. For San Francisco.

STEAMER	DATE	DESTINATION
HONGKONG MARU	JAN. 21	DORIC
CHINA	FEB. 1	NIPPON MARU
CHINA	FEB. 15	RIO DE JANEIRO
CHINA	FEB. 28	COPTIC
NIPPON MARU	FEB. 28	AMERICA MARU
RIO DE JANEIRO	MARCH 1	PEKING



# TO OPEN BAR.

## Specifications For Pearl Harbor Work.

### CHANCE FOR THE LOCAL DREDGERS

United States Army Calls for Bids, To Begin Within 120 Days.

CAPTAIN POND, commandant of the naval station, received yesterday the specifications for dredging out the bar at the entrance of Pearl Harbor. Bids for this work were advertised for some time ago and will be opened at the office of the army engineers in San Francisco. The bar is about a quarter of a mile in length and must be dredged to a depth of thirty feet or more, and according to the specifications they are limited to an appropriation of \$100,000. The bidders must determine to what width they can dredge for the amount specified. Not less than 20,000 cubic feet of debris must be taken out per month, and a failure to perform this specification of the contract for two months will render it invalid. The debris is to be deposited at least 200 yards west of the entrance of Pearl Harbor or in deep water, and work must be begun within 120 days after the awarding of the contract.

Lieutenant Hueur of the engineer board in San Francisco will be in charge of the work, which will be done under the direction of the army engineers. Bids are to be opened in San Francisco on February 27. Lieutenant Hueur will probably come to Honolulu at the beginning of the work. The specifications in detail are as follows: The attention of bidders is especially invited to the Acts of Congress, approved February 26, 1885, and February 22, 1897, as printed in vol. 23, page 32, and vol. 24, page 414, United States Statutes at Large, which prohibit the transportation of foreigners and aliens, under contract or agreement, to perform labor in the United States or Territories, or the District of Columbia.

Preference will be given to articles or materials of domestic production, conditions of quality and price being equal, including in the price of foreign articles the duty thereon.

Plans of the locality may be seen at this office. Bidders, or their authorized agents, are expected to visit the place, and to make their own estimates of the facilities and difficulties attending the execution of the work, including the uncertainty of weather and all other contingencies.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty which should be in manner and form as directed in these instructions. The guaranty attached to each copy of the bid must be signed by an authorized surety company, or by two responsible guarantors, to be certified as good and sufficient guarantors by a judge or clerk of a United States Court, United States District Attorney, United States Commissioner, or judge or clerk of a State court of record, with the seal of said court attached.

Proposals must be prepared without assistance from any person employed in or belonging to the military service of the United States or employed under this office.

No bidder will be informed, directly or indirectly, of the name of any person intending to bid or not to bid, or to whom information in respect to proposals may have been given.

The proposals and guaranties must be placed in a sealed envelope marked "Proposals for dredging entrance to Pearl Harbor, H. I., to be opened February 27, 1901," and enclosed in another sealed envelope addressed to Lieut. Col. W. H. Hueur, Corps of Engineers, 41 Flood Building, San Francisco, Cal., but otherwise unmarked. It is suggested that the inner envelope be sealed with sealing wax.

The bidder to whom award is made will be required to enter into written contract with the United States, with good and approved security, in an amount of \$25,000 within ten days after being notified of the acceptance of his proposal.

The sureties, if individuals, are to make and subscribe affidavits of justification on the back of the bond to the contract, and they must justify in amounts which shall aggregate double the amount of the penal sum named in the bond.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids. The contractor should, within ten days from the award of the contract, furnish the office with the postoffice address to which communications should be sent.

Transfers of contracts, or of interest in contracts, are prohibited by law. The decision of the Engineer officer in charge as to quality and quantity shall be final.

It is understood and agreed that the quantities given are approximate only, and it must be understood that no claim shall be made against the United States on account of any excess or deficiency, absolute or relative, in the same. Bidders are expected to examine the drawings, and are invited to make the estimate of quantities for themselves.

Payments will be made monthly. A percentage of 10 per centum will be reserved from each payment until the completion of the contract.

Should the time for the completion of the contract be extended, all expenses for inspection and superintendence during the period of the extension, the same to be determined by the Engineer officer in charge, shall be deducted from payments due or to become due to the contractor.

The contractor must be prepared to carry on the work as rapidly as may be required by the Engineer officer in charge, but he will not be required during any one calendar month to excavate and deposit more than 20,000 cubic yards of material.

Bidders are expected to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the work to be done, and it will be assumed that they have done so.

and inquiry fully inform themselves as to the present and probable future conditions. No allowances or concessions will be made for any lack of information on the part of the contractor regarding the work. The price to be paid shall be full compensation for furnishing all necessary labor, materials and appliances of every description, and for doing all the work herein specified to the satisfaction of the Engineer officer in charge, and shall include all risks and delays of whatever nature attending the execution of the work.

Pearl Harbor is situated on the Island of Oahu, and is about eight miles west of the City of Honolulu.

The work to be done is the formation, by dredging, of a channel having a depth of 30 feet at mean low water, through the bar at the entrance to the harbor, about 1,500 feet in length, and as wide as the funds available will permit.

The bar at this locality is believed to consist entirely of coral sand, with coral banks on either side. Borings to a depth exceeding 30 feet have been made by officers of the United States Navy throughout the area to be dredged. Nothing but sand was found. Map and description of borings can be seen at this office.

The least depth of water on the bar is about ten feet, the depth of cutting will vary from 0 to 20 feet.

The quantity of material to be removed to obtain a channel 30 feet deep and 200 feet wide is estimated at 200,000 cubic yards.

The amount of money available for the work is \$100,000, from which such sums as may be necessary for contingent expenses will be reserved.

Dredged material may be deposited on the west side of the cut, not nearer than 200 yards from the westerly edge of the cut; or it may be deposited in deep water outside, at such places, about one-fourth mile distant from center of cut, as may be approved by the Engineer officer in charge.

Operations will be conducted in accordance with the instructions of the Engineer officer in charge. The contractor will be required to supply lumber for the necessary stakes, piles, gauges, buoys and range, and furnish men and boats to place and maintain them as directed.

The work must progress at the rate of at least 20,000 cubic yards per month, and to entitle the contractor to the monthly payments provided in paragraph 2 of these specifications, an average of not less than 20,000 cubic yards must have been dredged and deposited.

A failure to remove at least 20,000 cubic yards of material per month for two consecutive months will be deemed sufficient ground for cancellation of the contract, according to the method prescribed in the form of contract adopted and in use by the Engineer Department of the Army.

No work shall be done on Sundays or legal holidays, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, and by special authority of the Engineer officer in charge.

When required, suitable transportation from shore to and from all work, and approved board and lodgings for the United States employees engaged on the work, will be provided by the contractor, the board and lodgings to be paid for by the United States at rates to be fixed by the Engineer officer in charge, the cost of transportation is to be included in the price bid for doing the work.

Work shall be commenced within 120 days after date of notification of approval of the contract by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and shall be completed within twelve calendar months from such date of commencement.

San Francisco, Cal., January 8, 1901.

## IRON WORKS IN VANCOUVER B. C.

Theodore H. Davies and Company of Honolulu Make a Purchase.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Jan. 8.—T. H. Davies & Co., owners of extensive iron works in Honolulu and Liverpool, have purchased the iron works of Armstrong & Morrison of Vancouver, B. C., for \$250,000. A large cash deposit has already been paid and one of the members of the Liverpool firm will be here on Thursday to take over the works, which will be increased to double their present capacity. There are now 100 hands employed.

The Davies company will employ 250. They will erect a foundry, install new machines and equip the works so that they can fill all metal orders from the mining camps and make big steel castings for smelters, bridges, etc., while they will make a specialty of the manufacture of stamp mills. In fact the Davies company proposes to expend \$100,000 at once in the way of improvement on the plant and to eventually expend \$250,000 in addition to the purchase price. The new manager to be imported from England is at present inspector at one of the Imperial Government naval yards but has spent most of his life in the manufacture of mining machinery.

### A NEW INCORPORATION.

New Concern Will Transact a General Business.

Articles of incorporation of "Allen & Robinson, Limited," have been filed with Treasurer Lansing, which takes over the affairs of Allen & Robinson, the lumber dealers and ship owners. The corporation is capitalized at \$350,000 divided into 5,500 shares of the par value of \$100 a share. The object of the corporation is to carry on the lumber, coal, coke, hardware and act as importers and dealers in sailing vessels whether propelled by wind or machine power, sell and act as agents for ships and vessels. They will also enter into the business of lightermen wharfmasters and ship brokers as well as carry on the business of life fire and marine insurance.

The corporation's life will be fifty years. The capital stock may be extended to \$2,000,000 if the stockholders find it necessary to do so. The incorporators and the number of shares subscribed for by each are as follows: S. C. Allen, 5,401; Paul Muhlenberg, 12; Samuel Dwight, 20; Hiram Kolomoko, 12; James E. Jaeger, 10; S. W. Spencer, 5; M. P. Robinson, 1; J. O. Carter, 1. The officers are: Samuel C. Allen, president; S. W. Spencer, secretary; and James E. Jaeger, treasurer.

### Kraeger May Die

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—A cable to the World from London says: Private advice received here says that the German physician who recently examined the body of the late Kaiser, Dr. Kraeger, may die.

# PAST THE LAW.

## E. C. Kaufmann Took His Own Life.

### KILLS HIMSELF IN THE BARRACKS

Territorial Bandsman, Fearing Arrest, Fires the Fatal Bullet.

He Leaves a Letter for Captain Berger Giving His Reasons for Rash Act.

TORTURED with remorse, and pre-arranged death to arrest, E. C. Kaufmann, a member of the Territorial band, committed suicide about 9 o'clock last evening.

Selecting the place where he had often spent many hours at band practice, Kaufmann went to the music room of the old barracks on Hotel street, and holding the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, pulled the trigger. The bullet passed through the skull, penetrating the brain, and lodged in the ceiling overhead.

Death must have resulted instantly, and from the position of the body it is evident that the unfortunate man was standing upright when he fired the fatal shot.

R. L. Coswell, night watchman at the drill hall, the first person to view the body after the rash act had been committed. National Guardsmen were engaged at drill during the evening, and Coswell noticing that the door of the music room was unlocked, and the padlock missing, feared that someone had entered into the room, for a wrong purpose.

The door was closed, but yielded readily to the touch of Coswell's hand. He entered the room in order that he might view the interior, and as the dim light of a torch shed a ghastly shadow about the room, a gruesome sight met his gaze.

Lying on the floor in one corner of the small room, was the body, the head and face covered with blood, and little rivulets of the life fluid flowing over the floor. The head was resting on the arm of an overturned chair, evidently upset as he fell.

Under the right knee the handle of the revolver could be seen protruding, and upon examination it was discovered to be of the Smith & Wesson type, and of 32-calibre. Only one shell had been fired, the remaining shells being in their position in the cylinder. That Kaufmann set about the fulfillment of the last act is evident, for he left a note addressed to Captain Berger requesting him to call at the postoffice for a letter which would explain everything. The note as is the letter, is written in a firm hand that shows no evidence of fear.

For the last time Kaufmann performed his part in the band practice during the afternoon, and listened to several pieces of music, with his fellow musicians in the evening.

The causes leading up to his final act were published yesterday. Advertiser, after a careful investigation, at the request of the mothers of several of the children. Fully conversant with the facts, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was looking for Kaufmann all yesterday. Chillingworth called at the lodging house several times during the day, but was unable to find his man. Chillingworth's presence was noticed in the lodging house, and undoubtedly Kaufmann was informed of it. J. C. Cohen, manager of the lodging house, told Chillingworth yesterday that it was common talk about the place that the police were inquiring for Kaufmann.

Despite the fact that Chillingworth had diligently sought Kaufmann, he was not aware until after the man had killed himself, that High Sheriff Brown had yesterday afternoon sworn to a warrant for Kaufmann's arrest, on the charge of "insolent conduct." Brown had sworn to the warrant after a thorough investigation and Kaufmann was to have been arrested today. Owing to Chillingworth being unusually busy yesterday, Brown had not informed him of the issuance of the warrant.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was notified of the suicide, and hastily summoned a jury, took them in the patrol wagon to the scene of the death. The following jurors will serve: Sam Lyle, Charles Spencer, Louis Berendt, Captain Clunton, Fred Smith and W. Davis.

An advertiser reporter called at Captain Berger's residence on Miller street, at midnight. When asked whether he had heard anything about Kaufmann's death he was dumfounded. To the deed had been committed in the band barracks, he wondered how he could have gained entrance and at once went to the latrine work on his porch to look for his key. It was gone.

"He was not with the band tonight when we played at the Hawaiian Hotel and I presumed it was because of the newspaper story about him," he said. Mrs. Berger heard the name Kaufmann pronounced by the reporter and came in to the parlor to inquire what had happened. When told he was dead she was greatly agitated and said:

"Why that is strange. Mr. Kaufmann came here about half past 8 o'clock last night while Captain Berger and his band were at the hotel. I heard somebody knock at the latrine door and I went out to see who was there. I recognized Mr. Kaufmann's voice, but it sounded strange. He merely passed me a note which said 'Captain Berger. You will have a letter in the postoffice tomorrow morning.' E. C. Kaufmann. I thought nothing of it and gave it to the Captain when he came home from the concert. A lady was spending the evening with me at the time and remarked to her about Mr. Kaufmann's appearance. Now that you state he shot himself I recall that we heard a shot about 8 o'clock. We spoke of it at the time, it was so clear, but I thought it came from some of the boys in the army. I suppose when he came

missing, so the conclusion was reached that before delivering his note to Mrs. Berger, Kaufmann had reached through the lattice and taken the key. The key was always left on the lattice will be the bandmen.

Captain Berger accompanied the reporter to the postoffice but no letter was found in the Captain's postoffice box. It had evidently been mailed shortly before Kaufmann made his visit to Berger's home. Postmaster Oat was communicated with and announced his willingness to come down to the office and procure the missive and put it in Captain Berger's box. A hack was sent for him shortly after midnight.

Mr. Oat reached the office at 1 o'clock. In the city drop box were four letters, one of them to "Capt. H. Berger, Director Hawaiian Government Band, Honolulu," addressed in a bold, flourishing hand. Mr. Oat placed the date mark on the letter, "Jan. 24, 1901," and placed it in Captain Berger's box, from which it was taken and opened. The letter read:

Honolulu, Jan. 24th, 1901.

Friend Berger. After what the papers said this morning about me, I cannot endure to live any longer. I am not afraid to die, but I am afraid to be disgraced. I am going to die like a soldier. I have bought a revolver for that purpose. I had a 41 but sold it some time ago, not thinking that I might want to use it. I am a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war, and of the Spanish-American war also. Please see that I will have a burial. I belong to the Masons and K. of P. and the Army and Navy Union. My belongings as my watch two pair of gold glasses and a pair in a steel frame, you may dispose of as you want. My trunk is full of music (violin music) musical books and clothes which you may dispose of as you please. The E. C. Bass will just pay my board and room at the Orpheum let Mr. Cohen keep it on that act.

I am writing this letter in great haste in the Chinese store in Waikiki near the place where the cars stop. It is 25 minutes to seven and I want to hear a few of your Selections before I take my trip to the other world. I am eating ham and eggs so I will not go hungry. When you receive these lines my spirit will have departed from here and will perhaps be around Miss Nielson, the one who is responsible for this act of mine.

I am a spiritualist, and will come and visit Miss Nielson as often as possible, some people do not believe in spiritualism, but I am sure it is true. I am visiting you daily.

She need not be afraid when she sees me, I will not harm her, on the contrary I will plead for her by our father in heaven.

I have never harmed any one my fault is I am to fond of children which is misconstructed.

Wishing, from the bottom of my soul, our father in heaven may forgive those who drive me to this step. I close with forgiving all as I hope to be forgiven by our father in heaven.

Good bye, E. Friend Berger. God bless you.

Your Friend

E. C. KAUFMANN.

The deceased was a German of good education and was a fine musician. He played the bassoon in the Territorial band. Captain Berger met him in Honolulu two years ago, when Kaufmann was bandmaster aboard the cruiser Albatross. Kaufmann was on the vessel at the time of the Manila massacre fought with Dewey and wears a medal commemorating that event. He was in the Galveston flood and was in the water for eighteen hours. He left Galveston and came to Los Angeles and wrote to Captain Berger from there, asking whether he could secure a position for him in the band. There were no vacancies at the time and the Captain did not immediately reply. One day some weeks later Kaufmann came to the Captain's home. A position was found for him in the Orpheum orchestra and after its dissolution he was admitted to the band. The Captain paid for Kaufmann's steamship ticket to help him out.

### COURT INSPECTOR ARRIVES.

W. H. Moyer of Washington Will Investigate Hawaii's Courts.

William H. Moyer of the Department of Justice arrived via the Grant yesterday morning and is now a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel. He is next to the head and one of the oldest examiners in the department and his purpose in coming here is to look into and thoroughly investigate the court arrangements of Judge Estee for report. The District Judge is absent at present, but will return in a few days, and Mr. Moyer will remain here until Estee arrives.

It is the business of Mr. Moyer in his position to see that all United States courts are in proper working order, to examine all accounts and to investigate the work of various officers. He will carefully inquire into all the details of the court work and send a report to the head office in Washington. He will probably visit Hilo, Maui and Kauai in the completion of his work.

### OF INTEREST HERE.

Collector of the Port Stackable has received copies of two bills which have been introduced in the House of Representatives the substance of which are as follows:

1. A bill to provide for subports of entry and delivery in the Territory of Hawaii, and for the stationing of customs officers at such subports with authority to enter and clear cargo.

2. A bill providing that receipts deposited from duties on imports in Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands and other islands under the jurisdiction of the United States may be deposited in United States depositories.

### Collision at Halawa.

There was a collision between a freight and a work train at Halawa Wednesday resulting in considerable damage to the locomotive and material injuries to Engineer Trulock of the freight train.

It was marvellous that no one was killed. The two trains came together head-on and the work train was derailed and thrown over on its side. Engineer Trulock of the freight train jumped for his life and escaped without injury. Trulock also jumped but came to the ground heavily and dislocated a hip. He was removed to the hospital for treatment.

Permission was yesterday given by the Board of Health to Dr. Carmichael of the United States Marine Service to move some connected with the territorial service within the place.

## Weak Children FEAR NOT

A Sickly Child Made Strong. We know you will be greatly interested in this testimonial. It tells you how you can make your sickly child robust and hearty.

Mrs. A. Lawrence, of Bowden, South Australia, sends us this picture of her child, with the following letter:



"My child, now four years old, was always delicate, and medicine did him no good. A friend told me to try

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

I did so, and you would have been astonished to notice the prompt change. All my friends say it was simply wonderful. Only four bottles made my weak and sickly child strong and healthy. I want to urge all mothers who have delicate children to try this tonic."

Ayer's Pills are the best liver pills you can buy. They cure constipation, biliousness, indigestion, etc.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

### LOCAL BREVITIES.

The vacant judgeship in the Circuit Court is still unfilled according to advices received yesterday by A. V. Gear from Washington.

The Mardi Gras committee will meet at Dr. Sloggett's office at 9.30 this morning to complete final arrangements for that event.

Dorothy, the sixteen months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Carter, died at their home at Judd and Liliha streets, Tuesday evening, from enteric colitis.

Mr. H. W. Kinney, late of the S. S. Hawaii, has accepted a position as assistant chemist at Waiolua plantation, and commences work in his new capacity immediately.

Archibald MacKillop, representing the Crown Distilleries Company, arrived in this city yesterday on the Gaelic, and will spend some time in Honolulu and on the Islands.

D. Kanakani presented a claim to the Board of Health for personal effects lost by him during the Chinatown fire, amounting to \$455.25. The matter was laid on the table.

Dr. Carmichael, chief of the United States Marine Hospital Service in Honolulu, expects orders transferring him to some other post by the Grant, which is expected at any time.

The planets Jupiter, Venus and Saturn can now be seen close together in the eastern sky at about 6 o'clock in the morning. They are nearly over Manoa Valley or Kaimuki.

New storm sewer traps are being put in at all intersections of Fort with other streets, and the openings are being fitted at the edge of the sidewalk so that the street is not affected.

T. H. Davies & Co. are erecting a three-story clock warehouse on the Esplanade, which was the site of their old iron warehouse. It is thought that the new building will be completed within a few months, and the bulk of the goods will be stored there.

They also intend to make some changes and renovations on the building at present occupied by them on the corner of Kaahumanu and Queen streets.

Dr. Ames, quarantine officer of the United States Marine Hospital Service, whose duty it has been to board all the steamers entering port, has been ordered to Manila, where he will have charge of the new quarantine plant now being erected in the Philippines capital. Dr. Ames has been in Honolulu for several months, and has made a host of friends. He expects to leave on the Hongkong Maru for his new station.

Maunaloa plantation is being given over to its creditors, and whatever assets can be found on the plantation are being levied upon by order of the court. An attachment was recently levied on the machinery, pumps, railroad material and the growing cane, to satisfy the judgment rendered against the company in favor of the Iron Works. The judgment was for \$15,000, and the sale will take place on February 12.

Dr. Thompson, Territorial physician at Kau, Hawaii, has asked the Board of Health for instructions in giving opium to a Chinese whose life he despaired of if he is not furnished regularly with the drug. He did not know whether the police regulations were of such a nature that he could do this and not be subject to arrest.

Dr. Thompson moved that Dr. Thompson view of the Circuit Judge's decision yesterday declaring the opium law unconstitutional. Dr. Thompson need not fear police interruption.

### BEAT OUT OF AN INCREASE OF HIS PENSION

A Mexican War veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in 47 and 48 I contracted Mexican diarrhea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension or on every renewal a dose of it restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

### IMPORTED FLORIDA FRUIT TREES

We have just received for planting in our own orchard a choice lot of fruit trees consisting of peaches, apples, pear, plums, apricots, mulberries, etc., and have a limited number for sale at reasonable prices. Address: BYRON O. CLARK, Manager, Clark Farm, Wahiawa, Oahu.

# FEAR NOT POLICE.

## Opium Fiends Can Smoke at Will.

### NATIVES ARE FAST BECOMING SLAVES

Many Believe That the Drug Will Prevent the Spread of Leprosy.

THERE is joy depicted on the countenance of many of the Chinese inhabitants of Honolulu. No more will the slaves of the opium habit be compelled to indulge in their favorite vice in secret. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth no longer inspires fear in the hearts of the "joint keepers," and all on account of the recent decision of the Circuit Court.

For six months past the police of this city have been fighting the Chinese, and even the natives, in their use of the deadly drug, and not without success, for an average of at least five cases were heard each week and rarely did any one charged with "having opium in possession" escape conviction.

Conviction cost each culprit \$50, and the police treasury was increased by the sum of nearly \$1,000 per month; \$12,000 a year went a long way towards the maintenance of the police department, but now this is a thing of the past and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth's friends will wait in vain for confiscated opium outfits, while the citizens of Honolulu will be called upon to make up this loss to the police treasury.

There is no law by which a man or woman or even a child for that matter, can be made amenable to the courts for smoking or eating opium, and now that the only charge which could be preferred has been removed, the police are rendered powerless.

The evil which will exist is further reaching than it at first sight appears. Chinese are known the world over as opium smokers, white people often acquire the habit, and to many of the natives of these Islands it is fast becoming a necessity.

Laboring under the impression that the use of the drug will prevent leprosy, they fall willing victims to its use. Before the recent action of the court every one was compelled to resort to the vile dens maintained by the Chinese in order to satisfy their craving and the fear of detection kept many a person from becoming an opium slave; but now that they are enabled to sit quietly in their own homes and smoke with impunity, the numbers addicted to its use will be terribly increased.

On a visit to one of the most notorious dens in this city yesterday, the many devices that the wily Mongolian has resorted to in times past to carry on his trade in opium were exposed and it is little wonder that the police have had their hands full and that the dive keeper now sits on the lanai and rubs his hands in glee.

As the house was approached Chinese women and children would poke their heads out of the windows and doors of neighboring houses and a warning cry went up for those who were inmates of the structure in the rear where the drug was smoked.

The opium house is a two-story building about 15 feet wide and 20 feet in length, the lower part of it being occupied by Chinese families. The entire upper floor is one big room, and this is used for the benefit of the proprietors' many customers who sit around on the low couches and smoke until they fall into insensibility.

Entrance to the upper floor is gained through a door that is nothing more than a narrow slit in the wall, and through which even a thin man can enter sideways. This door is constructed of one and one-half inch lumber, as are all other doors leading into the room.

When the "lookout" above has carefully scrutinized one through his small peep hole, if he has decided to permit one to enter, there will be a noise of wooden bars being withdrawn from their fastenings, and one will find on passing the door that he is in a small entrance and that only a few feet up the narrow stairs is another door similar to the first. Passing that he looks above and to all appearances the floor is solid and just as he is about to turn back the floor will open and he will be admitted to the smoking room. But a trifling space is left between these barriers as from repeated visits of the police the Chinese have found that it is to their advantage to leave but little room in which an axe might be swung.

Everywhere on the walls are marks of axes and hatchets that bear silent testimony to the frequent raids of the police and the method that they are compelled to employ to gain an entrance. All around the room are low couches covered with matting and several pairs of men are to be seen reclining on these with the "lavant" between them. Four small windows open into the room and these are heavily barred with iron.

In one corner is a pipe that leads into the room below, and it is into this that they hastily throw the precious opium when the police appear.

When asked what he thought of the decision of the court the proprietor of the den replied that his business was ruined and that every one was now smoking their opium pipes at home. High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth are not inclined to construe the Judge for his opinion, but it is their conviction that the law

is a bad one, and that it is their conviction that the law is a bad one, and that it is their conviction that the law is a bad one, and that it







## WATCHING THE CROOKS

Police After Allen and His Pals.

MORE OF THEIR GAMES

Dr. Rodgers Relates a Curious Experience With an Unidentified Caller.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

UNHAPPY, indeed, are the card sharps whose game has been spoiled by the exposure of their plans and methods in the Advertiser.

Allen, alias Billy Hurd, confidence man and "gun fighter," says he has been misjudged. Beckley, companion of Allen, and whose duty outside of meeting men with money and luring them to Allen's den is to sit beside Allen at the poker table, and cut the cards cleverly, is also an injured man. Chambers, still in his twenties, but who can do fancy tricks with chips, says he is maltreated.

Yesterday Beckley and Chambers sought out High Sheriff Brown and smote their breasts before him. "We are honest men," said they. "We know Allen only since we met him on the Sierra. He may be a crook, but we have found him a thorough gentleman."

Beckley, whose first name is George, as is that of the commodore of Wilder's fleet, said he lived with Allen at the house of mystery on Wilder avenue near Punahoa street. This he told High Sheriff Brown.

Only a day ago Allen denied that Beckley lived with him. Beckley and Chambers told Brown that they would leave on the Sierra on Tuesday. They had not intended to leave here so soon, but they confessed that the Advertiser's statements had made them conclude to sail on the next boat.

Beckley referred to Judge Estee concerning his character, but Judge Estee says he had not met Beckley until the latter shook his hand in Honolulu.

High Sheriff Brown told Beckley and Chambers that when the police wanted them they would go and get them. The police have no evidence on which to arrest the crooks, but are watching them closely, and they can make no dishonest move without it being known. The house on Wilder avenue is under surveillance, and will be raided at the least sign of a gambling game going on there.

Allen is a marked man, and will be taken into custody if he attempts any business. The victims picked out by the gamblers are warned by this time.

Only a day or two ago, after the Advertiser had published the initial exposure of the swindlers, Allen entered the best known saloon in Honolulu, and was promptly put out by the proprietor, who had read of his proclivities. Allen protested that he had been misrepresented, and said he had paid \$100 to a lawyer to advise him as to the method of procedure against the Advertiser for libeling him.

Allen also said that the lawyer pocketed the fee and told him it would be unwise to sue, as libel suits were long-drawn-out and expensive, and the Advertiser was very careful of its facts.

It is understood that the landlord of the house on Wilder avenue has asked Allen to vacate at the end of the month. Allen rented the house furnished, and merely moved in his gambling paraphernalia, a few glittering luxuries, and a miniature saloon. Allen is very liberal with wine, and the flies who daily about his web are filled with the good things of life before he sucks them dry.

Dr. Rodgers, a physician, whose office is opposite the Young Men's Christian Association building on Hotel street, has a suspicion that he was singled out for prey by some of the same gang.

"I was eating lunch about 6 o'clock," said Dr. Rodgers, in a cafe near my office, on the night of January 15th, when a well dressed man approached me, and holding out a card introduced himself as T. A. Hynes, a physician living in Adelaide, South Australia. He said that he once knew a physician in Australia by the name of Rogers, and thought I might be the party.

"I came down on the Peking," he said, "and have been going about the town all day with a gang of fellows that were too swift for me." He stated that he was stopping at the Hawaiian Hotel, and that he was on his way to dinner, and wanted me to come with him. I told him that I would be very busy until 8 o'clock, and he made an appointment with me for that hour. He wanted me to take him about town, and show him the way the natives lived after dark, as he expressed it.

"We talked for a short time in the cafe, and he told me that he was returning from a trip to Scotland, and had stopped in Baltimore for a short time to inspect the hospitals in that city. I was interested, of course, in that line of work, and thinking that I had found a fellow worker, I began to question him concerning the workings of the hospitals that he claimed he had visited.

"Whenever I introduced the subject of medicine, or anything pertaining to it, he would turn the subject as soon as possible, and evinced a desire to avoid any questioning on those lines. His actions in this matter, and his whole manner awakened my suspicions to such an extent that I made up my mind to investigate a little before having any more to do with him. As soon as I had finished my lunch, I went to the Peking and looked over the passenger list, and was unable to find that anyone by the name of Hynes had been a passenger on the steamer.

"Satisfied that he was attempting to play some kind of a game on me, I managed to be absent from my office at the appointed time of meeting, and have not seen the man since. He was about six feet tall, and wore a black suit of clothes, and a black soft hat. Altogether, he had the appearance of

a gentleman, and had it not been for his fresh manner, I do not believe that I would have been suspicious. "Since reading the articles in the Advertiser exposing Allen and his gang of 'cappers,' I have been inclined to believe that this man was identified with them in some way. The one thing that puzzles me the most, is how he knew that I was Dr. Rodgers, unless he had been watching my office, and had followed me to the cafe. At any rate I feel that I had a narrow escape."

### Independents Housed.

The new daring yellow house recently erected by former Queen Liliuokalani on Beretania street on the Waikiki side of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been given over by its owner for the use of the Independent leaders during the coming session of the Legislature. Kalanikaʻōiwi, the foremost leader among them, is already there, and will be joined later by Representative Bertleman of Kauai. There is room for others, but it will be generally considered as the place where the leaders can always be found. White, of Maui, has been given the freedom of the Queen's cottage at Waikiki, and will hold levees there when the Independents take an outing.

## LITTLE WORK BEEN DONE

The Charter Committee Wastes Valuable Time.

Nearly the entire time of the meeting of the Republican Charter Committee last night was spent in discussions that arose over two resolutions which T. McCants Stewart introduced, and after the original resolutions had been amended several times the vote was taken.

C. M. White occupied the chair, and found that his ability was taxed to preserve order, and to solve the weighty parliamentary questions that repeatedly presented themselves. W. O. Smith, chairman of the Charter Committee, reported that they had been obliged to employ the services of a stenographer, and thus far had prepared forty-six pages of typewritten manuscript, which was only about one-tenth of the volume of the matter to be prepared.

Smith said that a great deal of labor was involved, and that it was the sense of the committee to hold the matter already prepared until the entire charter could be submitted.

L. L. McCandless, for the finance committee, reported progress and asked for more time, which was granted. E. A. Mott-Smith, chairman of the committee on statistics, reported that they had secured figures for the public health, sanitation and police departments, but had thus far been unable to secure any figures on public instruction or public works.

Stewart then submitted the following resolution: "Resolved, that when report is made by the charter committee, that each section of the proposed charter receive, before final adoption, a reading at two different meetings."

Smith objected to its adoption at once, on the ground that it did not go far enough, and a warm argument between the two men followed. Stewart was again in progress. It was then moved to defer action, and another argument was brought about when Stewart wanted to debate the question.

The chair ruled that it was not debatable, and Stewart started on a long-winded explanation and requests to "sit down," and "take it easy." The question was finally put and on a rising vote, resulted in a tie. A second count was called for, and the resolution adopted by a vote of 10 to 4.

Stewart presented another motion to the effect that when the committee adjourned, it would adjourn to meet every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Several amendments were proposed, and finally the motion carried to adjourn until Friday, February 1st, at 7:30 o'clock.

## ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them had enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble. Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states: "For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

### THE MOTHER'S FAVORITE.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the mother's favorite. It is pleasant and safe for children to take and always cures. It is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, and is the best medicine made for these diseases. There is not the least danger in giving it to children, for it contains no opium or other injurious drug and may be given as frequently to a babe as to an adult. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.

## NEW CLUES ARE FOUND

Mystery of the Tantalus Skeletons.

POLICE TO INVESTIGATE

Pieces of Cloth and Gold Buttons Found That may Lead to Identification.

Dead men tell no tales, it is said, but they often leave clues behind them which are gradually unraveled, until the nature of their deaths can be ascertained. Additional light was shed yesterday on the manner in which the two persons, whose skeletons were found some weeks since on the foothills of the Tantalus forest, met their deaths. A flattened bullet imbedded in the soil near the skeletons, mutely told a story of violent death, but whether from their own hands, or by the hand of an enemy, there seems no sure way of telling.

While David Dayton Jr., was at the quarry in the foothills near the place where the two skeletons were found, he learned from one of the prison lunks that the skeletons had not been removed, nor had anything been disturbed since the first investigation was made. Mr. Dayton made his way through the thick growth of lantana, and found the skeletons, minus the skulls.

"I thought they had been taken away and buried," said Mr. Dayton last evening, "but there they were. I investigated them carefully. First, I picked up some of the lumps which seemed to have once formed a part of their clothing. I opened one lump carefully and found it to be, presumably, a piece of calico; even the print was discernible. A lump of cloth taken from the sides of the bones of the man showed to me that he had worn a brown coat. To my mind the bones are unmistakably those of a man and a woman, as stated in the Advertiser. Looking around for something else, I took a stick and poked it among the bones of the breast and found two gold buttons. Further down I found a Hawaiian quarter."

"My chief discovery, however, was that of a bullet, flattened out, and lying about two feet from the place where the woman's head had been. The prison lunk said it was a .22-caliber. The bullet was split, showing clearly that it had been broken by a violent blow, such as would be produced by the impact of a bullet. When I found the bullet I looked around for a revolver, which, if found, would have substantiated the theory that the pair had made off with themselves, and had come to this secluded spot that they might die together. I found no revolver, although in my search I was greatly hampered by the thick growth of lantana, which did not permit my going far away from the skeletons."

"I have come to believe from this one circumstance alone, that murder had been committed by some person unknown to the community. Had the two made way with themselves the weapon which they used would have been near them. Of course, the lantana there is the result of about eight years' growth in my estimation. No one could have crawled into the lantana had it been as thick as at present, and so I believe they were on the hills before it became so thick. It seems to me that these two came to their deaths at the hand of a third party. I intend to hand over the articles which I found, to the police, and they may possibly hit upon some further clue which will aid them in unraveling the mystery."

Mr. Dayton also found a pair of man's rubbers, and portions of a pair of shoes which he believes to have been the woman's. Only the leather parts where the laces were put through the eyelets remained. He also found the decayed portions of two hats. In one of the lumps of decayed clothing a piece of soap was discovered. An effort will be made today to have the articles found by Mr. Dayton identified by Mrs. Kinimaka, who believes the bones to be those of her son, who left the Kalihii Receiving Station for lepers one day, and was never seen afterwards.

### HE GETS NO REPLY.

Hard Luck of a Ready Letter Writer on the Big Island

Hawaii, Jan. 10, 1901.

Editor Advertiser:—I have about come to the conclusion that most of the business men of Honolulu are like the "Heathen Chinese," for if their ways are not dark, tricks are not vain, they certainly are regular.

For instance, some time ago I wrote to a would-be company promoter to fulfill certain promises that he had made, for services rendered, but I got no reply. I wrote again and again; still no reply. I then wrote to the chief promoter, with same result, no reply. Again I wrote to a real estate agent who had promised to transact some business for me, but got no reply. I wrote again and again, with same result, no reply.

Again I wrote to a stock broker to buy certain shares of sugar stock, but got no reply. I also wrote to my agent to come to a settlement and to send me a statement of account and the cash on hand, but again no reply. I received money orders which the postmaster refused to pay, through some irregularity of the postal department, and I wrote to the postal authorities in Honolulu, but got no reply. And I have sent other letters that demand an instant reply, but get none. I have sent bank checks, postal orders, stamps and silver through the mail and got no reply for months, and sometimes not at all. Now, what is the matter, can any one explain?

COUNTRYMAN.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doan's Ointment never fails. It is a relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.



**GOLF HANDS Red Rough Hands**

ONE NIGHT CURE. Soak the hands on retiring in a strong hot creamy lather of

**Cuticura SOAP**

Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves, with finger ends cut off and holes in the palms.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation; and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SPECIAL SET is often sufficient to cure torturing, disfiguring humors, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. depot: E. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African depot: LITTON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Hands, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

**MULES and HORSES**

Hay AND Grain.

HEADQUARTERS FOR Harness and Saddlery

New and Second hand Vehicles, Farm Wagons a specialty.

Carriage Painting and Repairing in all its branches

Island orders for breeding stock especially solicited.

**Honolulu Stock Yards Co., Ltd**

**Good Serviceable Bicycles**

\$10 and upward.

Why take a chance on a cheap tin wheel sold at AUCTION when you can get a standard make from a dealer who will guarantee them.

CALL AND SEE OUR \$10 Wheels!

**E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.**

Bicycle Department, next to Bulletin Office

**PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.**

—POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467—

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, BAIT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AYERMAN, Manager. Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

## INSURANCE.

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.** (Limited.) AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company,** OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1838. Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co** OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital ..... £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims. **THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.** AGENTS

**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.** The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of **F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.**

**German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co** OF BERLIN. **Fortuna General Insurance Co** OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. **F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.**

**General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport** of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. **F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.**

**TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.** OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 1,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,000,000

**North German Fire Insurance Co** OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... 1,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 25,000,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 26,000,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

**H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY**

The Famous Tourist Route of the World. In Connection With the Canadian Amusement Seasonable Line Tickets Are Issued To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

**MOUNTAIN RESORTS.** Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen, and Fraser Canon.

**Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver**

Tickets to all ports in Japan, China, India, and around the World. For tickets and general information apply to **THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.** Agents Canadian Amusement Seasonable Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

**Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.**

**LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.**

AGENTS FOR **New England Mutual Life Insurance Co** OF BOSTON.

**Atua Life Insurance Company** OF HAWAII.

**CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS** Are warranted to cure all cases of constipation, biliousness, indigestion, headache, etc. Free from Mercury. Established agents of 25 years. In boxes of 25, each of all chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Beware of cheap imitations. Price 50c. Per box. The Laclede Island Company, Chicago, Kansas, England.



## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 22.

Am. bk. S. N. Castle, Nelson, 16 days from San Francisco with general merchandise.  
I. I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Manamaulu with 2,500 bags sugar.  
Am. stmr. John S. Ishihara, 13 days from Seattle with coal, storage goods and coal.  
Wednesday, January 23.  
O. & O. S. S. Gault, Finch, from San Francisco, 14 days.  
Am. bk. Albert, Griffith, from San Francisco, with general merchandise.  
Schr. Golden Gate, from Manamaulu.  
I. I. stmr. Mikahala, Reddish, from Kaula ports with 5,000 bags sugar.  
Thursday, January 24.  
U. S. A. T. Grant, Bruguiere, from San Francisco, January 16, en route to the Philippines.  
SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Tuesday, January 22.

Am. sp. Iroquois, Thompson, for the Sound in ballast.  
Am. bk. Alwyn Welch, Drew, for San Francisco with sugar.  
I. I. stmr. Noeua, Wyman, for Anahola and Kilauea.  
I. I. stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, for Kaula ports.  
W. stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Hilo and way ports.  
H. N. gas. schr. Surprise, Nystrom, for Kaula ports.  
H. N. gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Kaula ports.  
Wednesday, January 23.  
Am. bkta. Wrestler, Nelson, for the Sound in ballast.  
W. stmr. Lebus, Bennett, for Molokai and Lanai ports.  
I. I. stmr. Iwalehi, Gregory, for Kaula ports and Honolulu.  
I. I. stmr. James Makee, Tullett, for Kaula ports.  
Thursday, January 24.  
U. S. A. T. Grant, Bruguiere, for Manamaulu.  
Ger. bk. Marie Hackfeld, Wuhmann, for Portland in ballast.

### DUE TODAY.

O. S. S. Zealandia, Dowdell, from San Francisco with mail.  
O. & O. S. Doric, Smith, from the Orient.

### TO SAIL TODAY.

U. S. A. T. Grant, Bruguiere, for Manamaulu.

### PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From San Francisco, per O. & O. S. S. Gault, January 22.—E. W. Dickman, A. MacKillop.

### Departed.

For Hilo and way ports, per stmr. Claudine, January 22.—Judge Eetee and wife, Miss E. H. Ryan, Miss Jessie Ackerman, Miss Ada Murett, W. B. Maling, J. C. Baird, George P. Beckley, W. D. Lowell and wife, Mrs. J. H. Wood, D. A. Ray, S. R. Harry, Norman Lyman, J. Pletts, J. H. Fisher, E. C. Jones, T. Wolff, C. Kaiser, D. K. Wilder and wife, W. B. Boyd, David Morton, W. C. Schneider, Charles Williams, Jr., R. H. Lewis, R. Turner, Miss Emma Williams, Mrs. S. L. Byington, G. H. Fairchild, R. P. Spalding, David Louis and wife, C. E. Stafford, Paul Jarratt, W. E. Skinner, G. G. Kahalelo, Rev. E. F. Berry, E. Williams, Bishop Willis, C. C. Brush and wife, G. W. Haystack, A. C. Nawahi, E. A. Granger and son, Mrs. C. Finley and child, H. L. Holstein, Mrs. Mary Harper, Mrs. K. Hart, Dr. T. F. Mary Harper, P. Jones, T. Tieman, A. B. K. Nathaniel, J. A. Hughes, Miss L. E. Thilston.

For Kaula ports, per stmr. Mikahala, January 22.—Mrs. W. H. Rice, M. Pinkham, Mr. Peters, W. J. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. Brabe and 15 on deck.

### Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.  
By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean, and the latest information regarding the danger to navigation in the waters which they frequent.  
Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.  
C. G. CALKINS  
Lieut. Comdr. U. S. N. in Charge

### Grip in New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Speaking of the gripe epidemic in this city, Dr. Cyrus Edison said last night:  
"Fully one-sixth of New York's population have the gripe. I believe the epidemic is now at its height. It has been more severe and the cases have been more numerous than in any previous epidemic. There are many cases of gripe-pneumonia, which is gripe affecting the lungs. This is very dangerous. A characteristic of gripe this year is that the temperature is always very high. The death rate so far has been enormously high—75 deaths in one week is unprecedented for gripe."

### BORN.

ANDERSON—January 12, 1901, to the wife of H. Anderson of Maui, a daughter.

### DIED.

DEXTER—At Woodland, California, January 9, 1901, T. J. Dexter aged 70 years 2 months and 15 days, beloved father of Mrs. Fred L. Gibbs, Mrs. Will Johnston, Miss May E. Dexter of California and Mrs. C. E. Frasher of Honolulu, H. I.  
ROSENBERG—In San Francisco, January 11, Louis P. Rosenberg, relict of the late Fanny Rosenberg and beloved father of Charles Joseph, Benjamin, Manfred, Emma and Arthur Rosenberg, Mrs. E. A. Newman, Mrs. T. D. Davis and Mrs. S. W. Lederer of Honolulu, a native of Hanover, Germany, aged 72 years 11 months and 11 days.

The Florida of the Oceanic line is due to arrive here from the Colonias on Tuesday next the 29th and will sail for San Francisco the same day. The following persons have already booked berths on the vessel for the Coast: Mrs. N. L. Tanner and child, Mrs. W. H. Bailey, Miss Bailey, A. Young, W. R. Spalding and wife, Judge Strama and wife, E. Kahn, wife and daughter.

# ALMOST A RIOT.

## Papa Ita's Ambling Ends With a Row.

## SOLDIER RIVAL MAKES TROUBLE

## Policemen Maitland, Trieste and Hart Disgrace the Territory Force.

The soldier stood upon the stones, where Papa Ita had been. The crowd gasped wide and yelled, "Hurrah!"  
"Twas an impressive scene.  
So beautiful and bold he stood, I think 'twere safe to vow Had not "Pop" Ita spotted him, He'd be there standing now.  
But Papa Ita's manager Arose in mighty wrath And cried, "Young man, come out of this!"  
The young man came not forth. Then did the managerial one Essay him thence to drag, And o'er those sultry lava rocks They played a game of tag.  
The soldier won in record time, (It was a warm gyration.) And then the coppers collared both And hauled them to the station.  
The Most High Sheriff let them go—Which is in no wise funny, Considering that they were the crowd's A hot run for its money.  
H. M. AYRES.

PAPA ITA again walked over hot stones yesterday without covering to his feet, a feat which up to the present has not been accomplished locally by any other person, notwithstanding much talk as to the possibility of such a thing.  
His performance yesterday was diversified by the rivalry of ambulatory others and ended in a small, sized riot and two arrests. Mounted Patrolman Maitland acted very foolishly and proved himself a disgrace to the police force. Other policemen, and particularly Officers Hart and Trieste, showed their disregard for the rights of citizens and with Maitland deserve to be expelled from the service.  
Early yesterday morning the fire was lighted and fed during the day with ten cords of wood. The pit, which since the last performance had been narrowed four feet, was filled with more than ten tons of lava rock.  
Although seats for the matinee performance could be secured for a dollar, children half price, the crowd was a small one, numbering about two hundred and fifty, of which the greater part were women.  
Half an hour before Papa Ita put in an appearance rippling waves of heat danced over the pit and carried right here and then there, as the wind shifted, brought a sense of inconvenience to the assembled spectators.  
Presently half a dozen natives appeared on the scene armed with long wooden poles, with which they turned over the topmost layer of rocks. There could be no doubt that the heat in the furnace was intense for at times the wooden poles smoked from contact with the heated boulders.  
Three minutes after the rock-turning had been completed, Papa Ita arrived, clad in a red and white petticoat and wearing around his shoulders a thin white cloth cape. In his hand he carried a bundle of ti leaves with stalks intertwined. With the fire-walker entered Corporal Murray of the Sixth Artillery, wearing no shoes and with feet encased in a pair of brown woolen socks of the sort known as "Government."

The proceedings commenced by one of the managers mounting a chair and announcing that the soldier was desirous of preceding Papa Ita on his trip, barefooted and would be given a chance to do so. Then the soldier addressed the crowd and said that what he had said was that he would follow directly after Papa Ita if allowed to wear a pair of Government socks.  
At this the crowd roared loudly and Murray tried to speak again but was hustled out of the enclosure by the manager, who delivered a neat drop kick at his retreating anatomy. The soldier resented this and demanded Manager Lewis' arrest at the hands of Officer Maitland, who was standing near. The request evidently did not please the patrolman, for he hit Murray above the short ribs and Murray disappeared for a while from the public gaze.  
"Papa Ita is now ready to walk through the fiery furnace," announced Manager Lewis and at this the ancient Lewa-Lewa man came up smiling.  
His first proceeding was to pedestrianate a time or so round the pit, uttering the while strange incantations. Then he stood still for a moment and asked dargers at the ground at his feet.  
This evidently did not satisfy the man for uplifting his bunch of sticks he dealt Mother Earth a series of sockdolagers which fairly sent the dirt flying. After which he walked across the geological chert with grace and expedition.  
The crowd turned round and making a winning one, finished the show as far as the official program was concerned, but there was more to follow, and not less thrilling because unheeded.

Corporal Murray entered unobserved in his stocking feet, and before the manager was aware of the fact was plying the very center of the pit. Getting tired of standing so long in the position he strolled leisurely to the end of the pavement. There he was met by Manager Lewis, who remonstrated with him on his unseemly conduct, and told him to go home.  
"No such," replied Murray, as he balanced himself skillfully on a hot one.  
"We'll see about that!" exclaimed the exasperated Lewis, reaching over to pull the amateur salamander back.  
If you want me, catch me!" about the corporal. "You'll have to follow in my footsteps," and so saying, he blew a kiss at the disgruntled master of ceremonies and started over the course at a two-minute clip.  
The manager did not hesitate, a single moment to reflect on the awful risk he was running, no indeed! Looking neither to right hand or to the left, and paying no attention to the shouts, which warned him of his fearful peril, he started hotfoot after the soldier. Two yards from home he looked to have him beaten, but Murray developed surprising speed when the pinch came, and won handily.  
Then the two made a few passes, and the police force, which was in attendance almost to a man, lost its head entirely, and a number of stunts of the comic supplement-to-a-Sunday-paper nature, which made the crowd think it was getting its money's worth, and which brought the performance to a triumphant conclusion.  
Officers Hart and Ah On seized the unfortunate soldier, and by dint of a liberal application of the strangle-hold hustled him into the street. At this juncture Charles Rhodes, of the Star, seeing that Murray was being treated with needless brutality, remonstrated with Hart, who thereupon threatened to arrest him for impeding justice. Then Patrolman Trieste bore down on Mr. Rhodes, who was absolutely blameless in the matter, beyond appealing to Hart to be merciful, and by the medium of his horse's hoofs, compelled him to retire to what he, Trieste, considered a safe distance.  
Murray was dragged down the road by the two officers, asking the while, to be allowed to put his shoes on. Hart refused at first to accede to this request, but at last gave his consent.  
At the police station a charge of affray was preferred against Ah On and Lewis, but High Sheriff Brown thought the matter an trivial to take any notice of, and told the men to go.  
Corporal Murray, on being interviewed by an Advertiser reporter, said that the stones were undoubtedly hot, but that Papa Ita's calloused feet were able to withstand the heat. The socks he wore, he said, about compensated for Papa's callouses, as far as his performance on the hot stones was concerned.  
When Papa Ita was ready to go home he was greeted by the Hawaiians as one who had accomplished a great deal in a kahuna way, and he held quite a levee. The Hawaiians crowded about him, kissing his hands and made a great show of signs of respect for the old man. When the evening the hack which was to convey him to his home, men and women crowded about the vehicle and poured in to his hands quarters and half dollars until both hands were filled to overflowing. Tears came into his eyes and he thanked them as best he could in his own tongue, which is almost that of the ancient Hawaiians.  
Captain Grogan, the noted African explorer, an interested witness of the afternoon's entertainment and bustled himself making snapshots. The Captain and the fire-walker met a few days since and exchanged salutations. When the Tahitian learned the identity of his visitor and heard of his exploits, he was greatly impressed.

Papa Ita's manager announced another excursion for next Saturday evening.

The coroner's jury investigating the cause of the death of an unknown man at the Sailors' Home on January 20 reached a verdict of death from arsenic poisoning yesterday afternoon.  
Only two witnesses were called and nothing that would throw light on the man's identity was ascertained. Dr. E. C. Shorey, the Government chemist testified that he had examined the body at the Sailors' Home last Sunday and from the contents of the stomach had found traces of arsenic. A portion of the contents of the small intestine contained about one-tenth of a grain of arsenic.  
Some of the blood had remained in a liquid state for three days—a condition that is characteristic of poisoning by the drug. Dr. Shorey had made a careful examination of the pills similar to those found in the sample package but could not find any traces of poison in them. At the postmortem examination blood flowed freely from every cut in the body and from the position that the body was found in it is evident that the man died in great pain.  
Concluding his testimony Dr. Shorey said that the man had evidently a very weak heart, and in his opinion the deceased came to his death by arsenic poisoning.  
J. Bray, superintendent of the Sailors' Home, said that a man came to the Home on Saturday afternoon and asked for a room. This was assigned to him and when asked to register he gave his name as "Samuel." Early Monday morning a man came to him and said that there was a man dead in No. 2 bed next to the one assigned to him. Bray went at once to the room and found the man who gave his name as "Samuel" already dead. Bray was unable to give any further information after a few moments' deliberation the jury reached the following verdict: "That a man named Samuel, whose true name is unknown to the jury owing to the fact that the man failed to register at the Sailors' Home failed to register the name of the deceased person came to his death at Honolulu Island of Oahu on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1901, from arsenic poison, accelerated by the degenerated condition of his heart."  
The following men composed the jury: Martin Newman, W. L. Eaton, P. R. Moorman, Henry Cook, C. Tallin and F. H. Palmer.  
From later evidence it appears that the deceased is D. Thompson, whose mother is a resident of Hilo and an owner of the Hawaii Herald at that place. Thompson is supposed to have arrived in this city recently on the Milwaukee from Canada, where he has been visiting relatives.

## DEATH RESULTS FROM ARSENIC

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A dispatch to the Herald from Rio Janeiro says:  
Alarming news, unfavorable to the Bolivian forces that are endeavoring to crush the so-called Republic of Acre, is continually arriving from Manaus. The Acre forces routed the Bolivians recently near Capaterra in the rubber forests. Dispatches add that the Bolivians retreated to Puerto Alonso, are now surrounded by the rebels and are undergoing a siege.  
General Lucio Velasco, Vice President of Bolivia, is reported to be besieged at Rio Sino, where he took refuge with one of the armies operating in the forests.  
It is declared that numerous Brazilians are in the ranks of the rebels, most of whom went originally from Brazil into the so-called republic.  
The Bolivian Minister has presented a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs protesting against the participation of any Brazilian officials or forces in the rebellion. The note declares that the Bolivian steamer Lutrea which was used in operation against the Acreans has been seized by Brazilian expeditions coming from Manaus and Para.  
It is asserted that the Government has resolved to take steps to intervene in the Acre question in view of the charges of the Bolivian Minister that Brazilians are aiding the rebels.

## BRAZIL AND NEW REPUBLIC

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# Neuralgia Cured

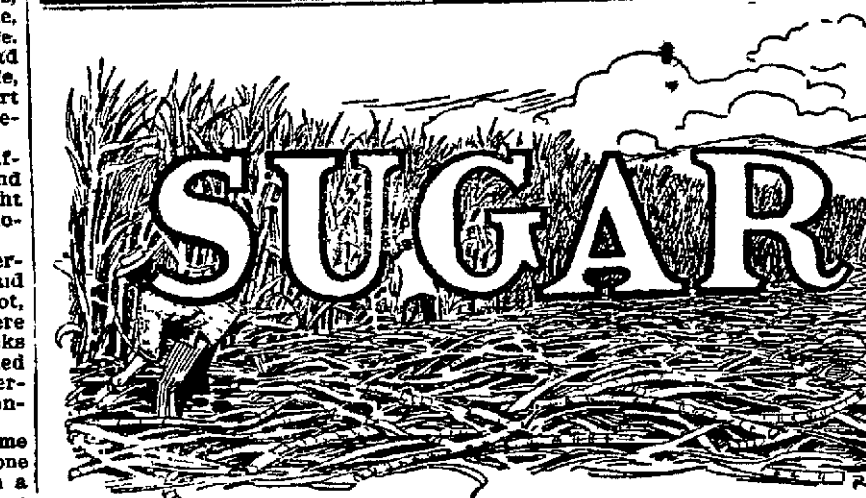
Not eased, but cured. Not quieted for a short time, but permanently cured. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People cure Neuralgia by revitalizing the nervous system and restoring the life-giving elements of the blood. Women who have been tortured for years with Neuralgia and Nervous Headache, who have exhausted the skill of eminent physicians, have been permanently cured by

## Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

Mrs. Williams Cotter who lives at No. 23 Windsor Street, Hartford, Conn., says: "I was taken with neuralgia several years ago and suffered untold misery. I tried a great many doctors and several remedies, but I found only temporary relief. About three years ago I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I did so. I thought that the first box gave me some relief, and my husband insisted that I keep on taking the pills. I did, and I can truly say that the pills are the only medicine that ever permanently benefited me."  
"I used to have to give up entirely and lie down when the pain came on. My face would swell up so that my eyes would close. The pills cured all this, and I have had no return of it. The last two years, I keep the pills constantly on hand, as I believe they are a wonderful household remedy."  
"To Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People I owe all the comfort I have enjoyed for the past two years in being free from neuralgia, and I am glad to be able to recommend them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are sold by all dealers, or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the doz.) by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.



SUGAR ADVICES from San Francisco, dated January 16, show that prices there had advanced 10 points since January 10. Williams, Dimond & Co.'s letter of the above date to Schaefer & Co. of this City is as follows:

SUGAR.—Prices in the local market have since advanced January 10th, ten points, Western Sugar Refining Co.'s latest list for California, Oregon and Washington being as follows:  
Dominos, half barrels ..... 6.50c  
Dominos, boxes ..... 6.75c  
Cubes (A) Crushed and Fine Crushed ..... 6.25c  
Powdered ..... 5.85c  
Candy Granulated ..... 5.85c  
Dry Granulated, Fine ..... 5.75c  
Dry Granulated, Coarse ..... 5.75c  
Confectioners' A ..... 5.35c  
Extra C ..... 5.25c  
Magnolia A ..... 5.25c  
Golden C ..... 5.15c

Similar advances were made for export, price today for Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian Islands being 5.50c for dry granulated.  
BASIS.—January 7th, spot sale 30 tons, at 4-3c; 8th, no sales; 9th, "to arrive" sale, 1,600 tons, at 4-3c; 10th, cost and freight sale, 1,600 tons, at 4.35c; 11th, no sales; 12th, "to arrive" sale, 30 tons, at 4-3c; 14th, no sales; 15th, cost and freight sale, 2,000 tons, at 4.35c, establishing basis for 96 degree centrifugals in New York on that date, 4.35c; San Francisco, 4.00c.  
LONDON BEETS.—January 7th, 9s 3d; 8th and 9th, 9s 2-1-4d; 10th, 9s 3-4d; 11th, 9s 4-1-2d; 12th to 15th, 9s 3d.  
DRY GRANULATED NEW YORK.—No changes from January 2d to January 7th, 1901, advanced on that date to 5.45c, equal to 5.35c net cash, since which no change reported.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN MARKETS.—According to latest mail reports from New York under date of January 10th, a firmer feeling is manifest in the market for raws, with buyers at quotations. Offerings are somewhat light, however, while tone and tendency favor sellers. In refined prices, concessions on become uniform and are now firmly maintained by all refiners, concessions on soft grades having been withdrawn. A very large business was transacted at the advance on the 7th, since which time the demand has continued excellent. The liberal guarantee against decline to date of arrival now instituted by refiners if persisted in throughout the season, will infuse confidence in the minds of buyers with the consequent advantages attendant thereon. Purchases in the European market for American account have again increased largely and quotations are greatly improved.  
LONDON CABLE.—January 10th reports Java No. 15 D. S. 11s 9d; fair refining, 10s 9d; January beets, 9s 4-1-2d; February, 9s 5-1-4d.  
LATEST STATISTICAL POSITION.—Whitely & Gray report January 10th, total stock United States four ports in all hands, estimated January 9th, 36,190 tons, against 197,282 tons last year; six principal ports of Cuba, estimated January 8th, 13,800 tons, against 9,400 tons last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable January 10th, at latest uneven dates, 1,697,990 tons, against 1,765,063 tons, deficiency under last year, 67,063 tons.

## THE DOUBLE VE WAIST

clothing, diaper and stockings can be directly fastened. It is easily laundered.  
For a little baby there is nothing daintier, simpler or better. TRY IT.

## Childrens.

For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years.  
Size, 22 x 30.  
A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

## WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother. It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

Charles Sibbe, a Klondiker, who has 2500 in cash, met a sobriette named Maudie Reed, in Seattle, and proposed marriage within fifteen minutes after the introduction. Valuable presents were made to the prospective bride. Within twenty-four hours they had separated and Sibbe stole back the gift.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—At Chambers—in Probate.  
In the matter of the petition for the revocation of the will of Kamalenui (K.), of Waimea, Kaula, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Pekelo Akau, of Honolulu, for revocation of an alleged will of Kamalenui (K.), admitted to probate on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1888, in the Probate Court of the Fifth Circuit, It is hereby ordered that Thursday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the courtroom of said court, at Kilauea, Kaula, be and the same hereby is appointed the time and place for hearing said application for revocation of said alleged will.  
By the Court  
H. D. WISHARD,  
Clerk, Fifth Circuit Court.  
2249—Jan. 25; Feb. 1, 2.

NOTICE.  
THE STOCKBOOKS OF THE Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd., will be closed to transfers on and from January 24, 1901, to January 31, 1901.  
J. P. COOKE,  
Treasurer Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.  
January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

ANNUAL MEETING.  
KIHIL PLANTATION CO., LTD.  
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the directors of the above mentioned company have appointed Thursday, January 31, 1901, at 10 a. m., for the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held in the rooms of the Chambers of Commerce.  
J. P. COOKE,  
Secretary pro tem, Kihel Plantation Co., Ltd.  
Honolulu, January 11, 1901. 5751-2245

## Announcement.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP EXISTING between Robert Lewers, Chas. M. Cooke and F. J. Lowrey, under the firm name of Lewers & Cooke, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the business transferred to a corporation under the name of Lewers & Cooke, Limited.  
All obligations of the firm are assumed by the corporation, and all amounts due the firm are made payable to the corporation.  
Thanks are extended to those who have given patronage to the firm which is now dissolved, and a continuance is requested on behalf of the new corporation.  
LEWERS COOKE.

Lewers & Cooke, Limited:—  
President ..... F. J. Lowrey  
Vice President ..... W. W. Harris  
Secy and Treas. .... W. A. Hadden  
Auditor ..... C. H. Cooke  
Director ..... Robert Lewers  
Director ..... Chas. M. Cooke  
Honolulu, December 31, 1900.

## How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.  
These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.  
GEORGE OSBORNE,  
Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S New York Line.

Bark FOHONG SUBY will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

March 15th, 1900  
If sufficient inducements are offered.

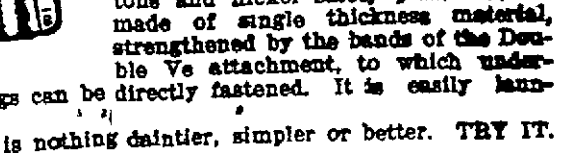
For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
27 Kilby St., Boston,  
—OR—  
C. BREWER & CO., LTD.  
Honolulu.



AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

## BABY'S.

AGE UNDER ONE YEAR.  
Size, 20 to 23.  
This is an exquisite little garment beautifully made of the finest quality of soft finish cambric with pearl buttons and nickel safety pins. It is made of single thickness material, strengthened by the bands of the Double Ve attachment, to which underclothing, diaper and stockings can be directly fastened. It is easily laundered.



For Boys and Girls, age 4 to 10 years.  
Size, 22 x 30.  
A VERY SATISFACTORY GARMENT

## WHY?

Because it SUPPORTS STOCKINGS and UNDERCLOTHES from the SHOULDERS, and has no stiff cords nor useless harness to bother. It fits beautifully and with perfect ease and freedom. Wears splendidly. WILL WASH.

B. F. Ehlers & Co.  
FORT STREET.